The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,122 New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 21, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
M. Malwa	2959	500	A. C. Loggin	22d July
L. Ravenna	3372	700	E. Stewart	29th „
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	5th Aug.
L. Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	12th „
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	19th „
L. Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	26th „
— Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L. Peshawur	3900	600	E. J. Baker	9th „
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th „
				FRIDAY.
L. Ballaarat	4752	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta. Those marked M proceed direct to London via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA. JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884
THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	25th July.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	8th Aug.
NEPAUL	3534	600	H. Wyatt	22nd Aug.
Ancona	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, May 23, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5000	750	1st Aug.
CHINA	5000	850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer CANTON 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th August. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)	1st class	7	5	0
Via Dieppe	1st class	5	18	1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
ss. CALIFORNIA	3,400	480	W. S. Young	21st July.
ss. HISPANIA	3,300	500	Boyle	4th Aug.
ss. NUBIA	3,553	480	T. G. Knox	23rd „
ss. PERSIA	3,200	450	R. Hutchison	4th Sept.
ss. VICTORIA	3,350	480	J. B. Murray	21st „
ss. BRITANNIA	3,070	480	F. Hight	10th Oct.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th June, 1884.

TRAVELLING TICKETS FOR THE CONTINENT.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED for travelling by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, including FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, THE RHINE, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, &c., &c., and to all parts of THE GLOBE, available by ALL TRAINS and ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

No commission charged for securing berths in steamers, sleeping-cars, coupes, &c.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS can break the journey anywhere *en route* without extra cost, and are entitled to the free services of their interpreters in uniform at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Turin, Paris, &c.

INCLUSIVE QUOTATIONS for any route, given on application, and the actual tickets issued for, with or without Hotel Coupons.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for Single and Return Tickets to LONDON by all routes.

Pamphlet of Routes, sent free on application.

ADDRESS—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA, 10, OLD COURT HOUSE-STREET.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1884.

PHARMACY and DISPENSING.—This Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly qualified person of great experience, the dispensing of prescriptions and the preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BEST BRANDY.—If you want really good invalid Brandy for sick persons, go to

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a small consignment of fine old Royal Blend Glenlivet Whisky. Price Rs. 21 per case of dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 21st July, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrain, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August, 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1884.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, SELF-REGISTERING, OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

		Rs.	A.
ARNOLD'S POCKET, in Sterling Silver Case, with Bayonet Catch	each	10	0
TREACHER & Co.'s, 7 inches long, in Lined Walnut Pocket case	„	6	8
TREACHER & Co.'s, 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index, in partridge wood cases	„	5	5
TREACHER & Co.'s, 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index and *magnifying* lens front, in Ebony cases	„	6	8
ALLBUTT'S (Dr. Clifford) Self-registering, 4, 5, and 6 inches long, in Lined Boxwood cases for the Pocket, with a certificate as to accuracy from the Royal Observatory at Kew	„	6	0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	as.
House on Boxwood, Fahr. and Cent. graduations ... Re. 1-8 and	4	8
Bath Metal Scale, in Japanned Case Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12 and	3	0
Bath Enamel Tube, in Copper Case	4	8
Kew Observatory Pattern, in Copper Case	9	0
Pocket, in Revolving German-Silver Case Rs. 6-8 and	7	8
Chemical Fahr. Scale	5	8
„ Fahr. and Cent.	7	0
Ice Machine, per pair, in case	6	0
Self-Registering, Max. and Min., on Oak, per pair ... Rs. 12-8 and	30	0
Self-Registering, Max. and Min., in Mahogany Case ... Rs. 18-0 and	25	0
Six's Max. and Min., Combined, in Japanned Case with Magnet	8	0
Metallic Dial Readings ... Rs. 28-0 and	35	0

MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

	Rs.	as.
In Round Brass Cases, with Stops Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4-0,	4	8
In Round Electrum ... Rs. 4-0, Rs. 4-8	5	8
Square Mahogany Cases, with Stops	3	8
Watch-Shaped Metal Pocket Cases	6	0
Round Leather Case, Needle on Agate Cap	4	0
Symon's Patent Card Dials, in square Mahogany Case	6	0
Universal, alterable from Floating to Needle Compass ... Rs. 12-8 and Rs.	20	0
Charm Compasses, 15-Carat Gold	7	8

MAGNETIC SUNDIALS.

	Rs.	as.
Pocket Size, with Agate Cap	4	8
„ „ with stop	5	12
„ „ „ in bronzed metal case	6	12
Universal, for any position north or south of the Line ... Rs. 25-0 and	55	0

HYGROMETER.

	Rs.	as.
MASON'S STANDARD, Metal Scale, mounted on oak board for suspension	27	0

RAIN GAUGES.

	Rs.	as.
COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure, graduated to 100ths of an inch, each	10	8
Spare Glass Measures for above, each	5	0

RADIOMETERS.

	Rs.	as.
CROOKE'S PATTERN, of perfect finish, each	9	8

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

	Rs.	as.
EXTREMELY SENSITIVE, with circular Thermometer	45	0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL CLAIMS should be forwarded to the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C. Certified Balances of Fixed and Current Deposit Accounts at the Bombay Branch can be obtained on application by letter to the undersigned.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

WITHOUT exception the best preparation of the kind ever introduced.

"Will positively, thoroughly, and instantaneously rid dogs of fleas." "Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."—"Glancairn" in *Asian*.

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large greyhounds, and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free as well as their beds and bedding."—*J. S. E. M.*, Sholapur.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory. It has quite freed my dog from fleas."—*C. H. B.*, Indore.

"Admirable."—*E. C.*, H. M.'s 29th Regt., Asseerghur.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS ADVERTISED IN SMALLER PACKAGES.

Tins 12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8. In quantity or in bulk, at WHOLESALE RATES.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GERMAN BEER.

BODGER, WARBURTON, and Co., SOLE AGENTS in India for the FRANKFURT BREWERY COMPANY.

Coln Gold Medal	1875.
London Exhibition, First Prize Medal	1881.
Frankfurt Do.	1881.
Amsterdam Do.	1883.

Brewers to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Prices on application at their Godowns in Military Square.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and of their excellence of workmanship and finish. The prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

- Cases Brass Instruments.
- Cases Electrum Instruments.
- Spare Instruments. Half Sets.
- Bows. Dividers. Protractors.
- Proportional Compasses.
- Beam and Pocket Compasses.
- Theodolites.
- Levels. Levelling Staves.
- Clinometers. Sextants.
- Prismatic Compasses.
- Magnetic Compasses.
- Architects' and Builders' Scales
- Engineers' and Triangular Scales.
- Parallel and Pocket Rules.
- Straight Edges. The Squares.
- Curves. Set Squares.
- Drawing Boards. Stencil Plates.
- Dumpy Levels.
- Optical Squares.
- Cross Staff Heads.
- Metallic Tapes.
- Land Chains and Arrows.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

		Cash prices. Rs.	a.
One Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes	each.	0	10
Eighteen penny do. do.	„	1	0
Two Shilling do. do.	„	1	2
Three Shilling do. do.	„	1	12
Five Shilling do. do.	„	2	12

BOXES OF DRY WATER COLOURS.

		Rs.	a.
Six Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c	Rs.	4	0
One Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	„	13	8
Five Guinea Box, specially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, China-ware, &c., &c.	„	68	0

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

		Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Half Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c	Rs.	6	0
One Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	„	12	0
Thirty Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	„	20	

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

		Rs.	a.
Twenty-two Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes Colour, &c.	Rs.	14	0
Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes Colour, &c.	„	32	0
Seventy Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes Colour, &c.	„	50	0

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS

IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBS.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

THESE Colours are prepared with pigments of the purest quality, and being thoroughly ground in unadulterated Oil, they keep fresh and ready for use for lengthened periods.

		Cash prices Rs.	a.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour	each Rs.	0	4
Sixpenny „ „	„ „	0	6
One Shilling „ „	„ „	0	12
Eighteenpenny „ „	„ „	1	0
Three Shillings „ „	„ „	1	12
Four Shillings „ „	„ „	2	8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

		Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Pocket Tube Box containg 12 Colours	each Rs.	7	0
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c	„ „	7	0
Thirty-Shillings Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ „	21	8
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes &c	„ „	41	0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c	„ „	66	0

AND OTHER SIZES.

ARTISTS' CANVAS. SKETCHING TABLETS.
ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES.
SLABS & MULLERS. MAHLSTICKS.
DIPPERS.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT. GOLD INK. LIQUIDS. INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES AND BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WATER BOTTLES. PENCILS. DIPPERS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

		Rs.	a.
In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs.	27	0
In Aluminium Frames	„	6	0
In Blue Steel Frames	„	6	0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short and Stigmatic Sight.

		Rs.	a.
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs.	5	0

(Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.)

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

		Rs.	a.
In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs.	26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	„	10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	„	8	0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short and Stigmatic Sight.

		Rs.	a.
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs.	5	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments riveted on lens	„	3	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES,

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMAL and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED

JAVA CIGARS,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION,

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves (at this season particularly), to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1000	Per box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE REASON WHY
We undersell any house in the trade is
BECAUSE
We do not open any accounts, our transactions are for cash only.
We have no outstanding debts to lose interest on.
We have no occasion to keep a debt-collecting establishment
We have the constant use of our money.
THEREFORE
We can afford to buy our goods in the Continental Markets on the most advantageous terms only.
Comparison is the True Test of Cheapness.

WASHING FABRICS.

An immense stock to choose from and of the latest novelties comprising—

ZEPHYRS, CAMBRICS, GALATEAS, POMPADOURS, SATEENS, &c., &c.

WOOLLEN DRESS MATERIALS.

A very large variety and are a speciality for their durability and special value.

SERGES, HOMESPUNS, PLAIDS, &c.

SILKS.

Very moderately priced—

BROCHES, SURAHS, OTTOMAN, MERVELLEUS AND COLOURED SILKS.

COLOURED NUNS CLOTH.
FRENCH CAMBRICS.
FRENCH COLOURED CASHMERES.

SATINS.

A Splendid variety representing the lightest to the darkest shades and marked at very, very low figures DRESS SATINS, TRIMMING SATINS, STAMPED BROCHE SATINS.

VELVETEENS.

The Louis Velveteen is well known throughout India as being the most durable and cheapest for its quality.

PLUSHES
Of all shades.

ALPACAS.
GRENADINES.
MUSLINS.
FLANNELS.

Patterns with prices forwarded Post-free to any part of India.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS

were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

FOR THE RAINS.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S

UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS AND BEST SILK AND WOOLS FOR SHIRTS OR SLEEPING SUITS.

OUR NEW STOCK for MONSOON wear has arrived and patterns will be forwarded on application.

Shirts per ½ doz	Rs. 52
Sleeping Suits, each	„ 18

All orders sent per VALUE PAYABLE POST exceeding Rs. 20 in value are subject to 10 per cent discount. CARRIAGE and PACKING FREE.

ASQUITH & LORD,

THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, FOR SYMPATHETIC SQUARE CONCERT PIANOS.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of other firms advertising their Square Pianos having obtained the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, we subjoin an extract from the list of awards showing that THE HIGHEST award for SQUARE PIANOS was bestowed upon the SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS exhibited by us, and for which we are sole agents in India.

"1st CLASS CERTIFICATE and GOLD MEDAL, Section B., Class 14, Catalogue page 319.—SQUARE CONCERT PIANO, exhibitors' name SCHIEDMAYER and Co., STUTTGART, and BOMBAY, makers' name SCHIEDMAYER and Co."—Vide *Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 4, 1884.

SOUNDY & CO, LIMITED,

BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

- Theodolites.
- Dumpy Levels.
- Levelling Staves.
- Prismatic Compasses.
- Pocket Sextants.
- Optical Squares.
- Clinometers.
- Spirit Levels.
- Pocket Levels.
- Pantographs.
- Cases of Instruments.
- Pocket Sets.
- Half Sets
- Spare Instruments.
- Architects' Scales.
- Marquois Scales.
- Protractors (all kinds).
- Pocket Rules.
- Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
- Measuring Tapes.
- Measuring Chains.
- T. Squares.
- Set Squares.
- Straight Edges.
- Railway Curves.
- French Curves.
- Drawing Boards.
- Stencil Plates.
- Field Books.
- Level Books.
- Note Books.
- Mapping Pens.
- Indian Ink.
- Plotting Scales.
- Mounted Drawing Papers.
- Cartoon Papers.
- Tracing Cloth.
- Tracing Paper.
- Sectional Paper.
- Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

- Dry Water-colours.
- Moist do. in pans.
- Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
- Oil-colours in Tubes.
- Dry Water-colour Boxes.
- Moist do.
- Oil-colour do.
- Illuminating Colour Boxes.
- Camel-hair Pencils.
- Siberian Pencils.
- Sable-hair Pencils.
- Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
- Sable do.
- Varnishes, Oils, &c.
- Drawing Papers.
- Oil Sketching Paper.
- Prepared Canvas.
- Prepared Millboards.
- Mahl Sticks.
- Palettes, Slabs, &c.
- Palette Knives.
- Dippers, &c.
- Bristol Boards.
- Mounting Boards.
- Drawing pencils.
- Crayons.
- Gold and Silver Shells.
- Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
∴ ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable BED-ROOM in Hornby-row, Fort. It is entirely open to the westerly breeze. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row.

T. DREWET, M.E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY.
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED.
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS.
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted for.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA FOR
HODGART'S PATENT COTTON PRESSES.
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetatite, for preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS.
Universal non-conductor, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
[illegible] DONKEY ENGINE.
Apollo-street.

PEARSE AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FURTHER CALL of Rupees Twenty-five per Share on the Shares of this Company has been made and will be payable at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, on or before FRIDAY, the 1st August next.

By order of the Directors,
VAUSE FRETWELL,
Acting Secretary and Manager.

Bombay, July 14, 1884.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the work of additions and alterations to certain buildings in the European General Hospital.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned on or before the 28th instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJI C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.

Bombay, 12th July, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July at 6 p.m.

H. D. OLIVIER, Capt., R.E.,
F. C. MACRAE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Dividend from 10th September '83 to 30th June '84 at 8 per cent. per annum will be distributed on application from this date.

BENN ASHLEY & Co,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 21st July, 1884.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA,
BAWARNA ESTATE.

PEKOE TEA in 1 lb. packets, just received, from the Estate for sale at Re. 1 per lb. Very fine flavour. Apply to Godownkeeper,

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE

THE "OLD NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE following is a result of an official test of the above deservedly popular Cement :—

	Tensile strength.	Crushing strength.
Sample A,	540 lbs. per square inch.	1,816 per square inch.
" B,	530 " "	3,028 "
" C,	580 " "	1,892 "

It is strong, durable, and quick-setting.

WARDEN & Co.

32, Meadow-street, Fort.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Senior Naval Officer, Bombay, on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on board H. M.'s Dockyard up to noon (local time) on FRIDAY, the 1st August, 1884, for the supply of Coal from the 17th October, 1884, to the 16th October, 1885, inclusive, at this Port, for the use of H. M.'s Ships.

2. All information required as to Bank Deposit, and Forms of Tender, &c., will be furnished on personal application to the undersigned, between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., daily (local time.)

3. Tender should be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Coal to Her Majesty's Ships."

E. GREY HULTON,
Commander and Senior Naval Officer present.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, 18th July, 1884.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-Street, on FRIDAY, the 8th August next, at four o'clock, to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made upto the 31st December, 1883, and 30th June, 1884.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of the Directors who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 15th July, 1884.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-street, on FRIDAY, August 8th, 1884, at half-past four o'clock, to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to the 31st December, 1883, and 30th June, 1884.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1884.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR :

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Kangra, one very elegant and neat bran new canoe-shaped LANDAU expressly built to our order by Watson, of London, very light and suitable for one or pair of horses.

One second-hand BAROUCHE with patent Brake in good order, suitable for a pair of horses, by Rogers, of London.

One circular-fronted second-hand BROUGHAM in very good order.

Also, a single second-hand BROUGHAM, very light and in good order.

TWO fashionable ERDODY CARTS hung upon patent axles and long side springs, with silver lamps complete ; one painted blue, fine lined orange, and the other black and vermillion both trimmed in blue, built by Windover of Longacre, and arrived per s.s. Ethiopia.

A pair of well-bred, fast-trotting and young Australian mares, thoroughly broken to harness, and suitable for a mail-phaeton, or a light barouche. Height about 15 hands ; price Rs. 1,200.

Carriages and pairs can be let on hire during the Monsoon by months, on reasonable terms.

Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

REDUCED PRICES.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

No. 2. 1ft. 10in. high by 1ft. 5in. wide by 1ft. 4in. deep Rs. 161-4.
No. 7. 3ft. high by 1ft. 6in. wide by 1ft. 6in. deep.. Rs. [illegible]-12

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES.

JAPANNED TIN.

EACH fitted with Tray, Portfolio, Instrument-Pad, Note Paper, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand, Wax, &c., and with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray, with Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

Outside Measure	Rs.	a.
No. 1—15 by 10 by 5 inches	41	4
" with extra Tray	45	12
Leather Travelling Cover for above.	12	0
15 by 10 by 6 inches	45	0
No. 2 " with extra Tray	49	8
Leather Travelling Cover for above.	13	8

CHUBB'S CASH-BOXES.

		Rs.	a.
No. 1	6 by 4 by 2¼ inches	13	8
" 2	7½ by 4½ by 3 "	15	0
" 3	9 by 5½ by 3½ "	17	4
" 4	10 by 6 by 4 "	19	8
" 5	11 by 6½ by 4½ "	21	0
" 6	12 by 7 by 5 "	22	8
" 7	14 by 8 by 5 "	24	12

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES.

Outside Measure.	Rs.	a.	With Pen-tray and Inkstand. Rs.	a.
1—14 by 8 by 5 inches	22	8	27	0
" 2—15 by 9½ by 6 "	24	12	29	4
" 3—17 by 11 by 7 "	27	0	31	8
4—18 by 12½ by 8 "	30	0	34	8

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES.

	Rs.	a.
No. 1—13 by 9 by 8 inches	20	4
" 3—16 by 12 by 11 "	26	4
" 4—18 by 13 by 13 "	30	0
" 5—20 by 15 by 15 "	34	8
" 6—23 by 17 by 16 "	40	8

CHUBB'S FLAT DEED BOXES.

	Rs.	a.
No. 1—12 by 8 by 4 inches	18	12
" 2—14 by 10 by 5 inches	21	0
" 3—16 by 12 by 6 "	24	12

CHUBB'S PATENT PADLOCKS.

Inches.	Rs. a.	Inches.	Rs. a.
¾ "	7 12	2½ "	10 10
⅞ "	6 14	3¼ "	11 14
1 "	6 14	3½ "	13 2
1½ "	8 2	3¾ "	16 4
2 "	9 0	4 "	18 12
2¼ "	9 10	Queen's Padlock	4 10
2½ "	10 4		

CHUBB'S PATENT CUPBOARD LOCKS.

Inches.	Rs. a.	Inches.	Rs. a.
2	6 4	4 by 2	7 8
2½	6 8	4 by 2½	8 2
3	6 14	4 by 3	9 6
3½	6 14	4½ by 3	10 0

CHUBB'S PATENT DRAWER LOCKS.

Inches.	Rs. a.	Inches.	Rs. a.
1½	6 4	2½	6 11
1¾	6 4	3	7 4
2	6 8	3½ by 3 inches	8 12
2½	6 14	4 by 3 "	9 6

CHUBB'S PATENT BOX OR CHEST LOCKS.

	Rs.	a.
1¼, 1½ or 2 inches	6	14 each.
2¼ or 2½ "	7	4
3 "	7	12
3½ "	8	2
4 "	9	0
4½ "	9	10

CHUBB'S PATENT PEDESTAL LOCKS.

	Rs.	a.
2½ inches	7	4
3 "	7	12
3½ "	8	2

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
☞ Telephone No. 39.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "KIRBY HALL" ARRIVED 20TH JULY, 1884.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwt. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & CO.

Bombay, 20th July, 1884.

WANTED, by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company a PHOTOGRAPHER, who can take and develop plates. Salary Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per month. Quarters and Apparatus found. Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bombay.

Bombay, 21st July 1884.

TENTS.

GOLD MEDAL, FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.
Silver Medal—Melbourne International Exhibition 1880.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY

are now registering orders for their
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
for the
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

For Price Lists, Testimonials, and all other particulars apply to

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Power's Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of His late ROYAL HIGHNESS HISAMUS SULTANAH SULTAN MURAD MIRZA, late of Tehran in Persia, Mahomedan, and Governor of Hermanshahan and Kurdistan, who died in the Empire of Persia aforesaid or elsewhere out of British India, on the 12th day of March, 1883, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with a copy of his Will annexed) of whose property and credits, having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted on the 16th day of July, 1884, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the HON. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, a partner in the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., of Bombay, merchants, and the constituted attorney of ABUN NASAR MIRZA HISAMUS SULTANAH, the son, heir, and one of the legatees, named in the Will of the said deceased, limited as therein mentioned, are required to send to the said Hon. Solomon David Sassoon, as such Administrator, at the office of his said firm in Forbes-street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon, or against, the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on, or before, the 30th day of September, 1884, as after that date the said Hon. Solomon David Sassoon, as such Administrator, will pay, or remit, the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Abun Nasar Mirza Hisamus Sultanah as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid ; and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 19th day of July, 1884.

HORE, CONROY AND BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

WANTED a COMPETENT and INFLUENTIAL INDENT CLERK. Address "Merchant," care of this paper.

THE MAGIC MOUSE-TRAP, a marvel of cheapness and utility. Never fails. Re. 1.—Steward & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

TEAS, China and Indian, Coffee Brans and Ground, Sugar Crystallized and Loaf, Cocoa, Chocolate in great variety, and other Dietetics at Byculla Co-operative Stores.

WIRE DISH COVERS of sizes Rs. 1-4, to Rs. 2-4 each. A parcel just unpacked.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of Angolas, and Scotch and other Tweeds, guaranteed all wool and made up to perfect fit.—Y. A. Lacka & Co., Hummum-st.

OTTO of ROSE, Otto of Rose, direct from Constantinople. A small consignment just received. Prices moderate. Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-st.

MR. HAJEE MAHOMED HOOSAIN has from the 1st June, 1884, opened a Coach Factory at Duncan-road, No. 65, where carriages of all descriptions are repaired and new ones built to order. A trial is respectfully solicited.

WANTED, a good NATIVE SPINNING MASTER. Address "17," *Bombay Gazette.*

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay, BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

WANTED, a CLERK with a knowledge of Accounts. Must be a good writer. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Address "15," *Bombay Gazette.*

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a CLERK for the Army Transport Department on Rs. 65 per mensem. Apply to Colonel Griffith, A.C.G. for Transport, Poona.

POLO, POLO.—Another excellent stock of Malacca Canes at reduced prices.—Pestonjee Sorabjee and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, first-rate district Tonga in perfect order, with harness, and capital young ponies over 13 hands.—Apply to Rev. R. A. Squires, Girgaum.

MONSOON.—Coleman's Family Hotel, Apollo House, Fort, overlooking the Harbour. Some Rooms on top floor, with or without board, at specially low rates.

FOR SALE, three double flue Boilers, 22' by 6' by Galloway, each containing 17 Galloway tubes, complete with all fittings. Apply to P. M. Marzban, Colaba.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wine, our own shipping and brand, we now offer at Rs. 54 per case.—Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

REAL TURKISH CIGARETTES of superior quality and exquisite flavour. Fresh arrival ex s.s. Nizam in boxes of 500. Price Rs. 12½.—M. Mondolfo & Co.

ROEDERER'S carte blanche Champagne, the brand used at the Byculla and Bombay Clubs, is obtainable at the godowns of Phipson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

WANTED, a man well qualified to take charge of a small Spinning and Weaving Mill. A thoroughly competent Weaver perferred. Address "14," *Bombay Gazette.*

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NEW Ties and Scarfs now on view. Present fashions, just to hand—Argosy Braces, rich Silk Handkerchiefs, Shirt Jewellery, Silk and Thread Evening Socks, &c., &c.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

WANTED, BOOK-KEEPER for Kurrachee, must be thoroughly conversant with mercantile accounts, quick and accurate with figures. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials only, to RALLI BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash. —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF EAST DECCAN LINE FOR GOODS TRAFFIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the line of Railway from HOTGI to GADAG, a distance of 173½ miles, will be OPENED, for Goods Traffic on the 1st August, 1884.

The Stations on this line are :—

Hotgi,	Bijapur,	Bagalkot,
Tadval,	Jumnal,	Katgeri,
Lachyan,	Mulvad,	Badami,
Indi Road,	Telgi,	Alur,
Nimbal,	Alimatti,	Mallapur,
Minchnal,	Karimatti,	Hombal,
	and Gadag.	

For rates and other particulars, apply to the TRAFFIC MANAGER, Gadag.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.

Poona, July 15, 1884.

GORGE LIVERS

BILLIOUS conditions, constipation, piles, dyspepsia headache, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills" As. 4, p.1, and As. 10. boxes at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agent for India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF A CUTTER (BOAT) "COMET."

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st July, 1884, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the (Custom-house) Town-bunder, by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee H. C., and in re Damoder Hunsraj, an Insolvent—

1 Cutter Boat called "Comet" with her appurtenances, iron ballast, sails, &c., in the state now lying at Town-bunder.

SALE of Iron Rails, Crossings, &c., &c., and Tiled and Cadjan Sheds, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th July, 1884, at 2 p. m., at the Moathwell Choky, Storeyard of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the following :—

A quantity of iron rails of sizes, crossings, point boxes, lorry wheels, with axles, &c., &c., and tiled and cadjan sheds, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 21st July, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in suits Nos. 98 and 155 of 1881 being suits in relation to the administration of the estate of the late Eduljee Rustomji Soonavala, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their rooms—All that the debt or outstanding sum of Rs. 3,300 due and owing to the said estate from Pestonji Dinshaw, formerly solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, upon a bond or writing in the Gujrati language in favour of the said deceased, and made and executed by him and dated the 4th May, 1880, payable by yearly instalments of Rs. 300 on the 1st day of May in each year. The said bond or writing is for Rs. 5,000, and the amount due thereon has now been reduced to Rs. 3,300 by payments made on account. The instalment of Rs. 300 due on the 1st May last is outstanding.

Also all that the estate and interest of the late Edulji Rustomji Soonavala in the share and interest of Edulji Hormusji Buttivala in right of his wife Jeevanbai of and in the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of the late Hormusji Cowasji Mistry, deceased. The said Edulji Rustomji Soonavala had in his life time filed a suit being suit No. 139 of 1874 against the said Edulji Hormusji Buttivala and his said wife Jeevanbai for recovery of this claim and by an order of reference made in the said suit by the said court on the 30th March, 1875, it was referred to W. E. Hart, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, as Special Commissioner, to take the account of the Estate of the said Hormusjee Cowasjee Mistry, deceased, but which said reference has not since been proceeded with.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAZAAR-GATE STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on account of the concerned, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the west side of the Bazaar-gate-street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension under No. 772, and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 60, and are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Walla Vahoo, widow of Vussonjee Jewraj, on or towards the south by the property of Mowjee Soonderjee, on or towards the east by the Bazaar-gate-street, and on or towards the west partly by the sweeper's passage, and partly by the drain common to the premises herein described and the house of Megjee Vussonjee, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of Madhowjee Visram, or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the vendors or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors for the vendors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st July, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

To Saddlers and Harness-makers, Boot and Shoe-makers, Belt and Sail-makers, &c.

To be sold by Public Auction at the rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m.—

One very large and powerful, and one medium sized sewing machines, to work by hand or foot, made by the well-known firm of W. F. Thomas and Co., London. The machines are nearly new and in good condition, and may be inspected at the auction rooms up to the day of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
2 " T. red turbans.
4 English-made new single and double perambulators.
10 casks rosin oil.
5 drums "infusorine," a substitute for liquid sulphuric acid in the manufacture of ærated waters.

A quantity of household furniture consisting of drawing-room, dining, pier, dressing, and wash-hand tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, arm and without-arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, bedstead, clothes presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, &c.

On account and at the risk of Gordhun Purshotum and Goculdas Vullubdas—

J in a diamond 283-89—2 cases lace stripes ex "Crown of Arragon."

G V above, J in ; and G P below a diamond 344-46—3 cases lace stripe ex "Persia," and 356-58—3 cases lace stripes ex "Romania."

The effects of the late Surgeon J. O. B. Curtin, A.M.D., consisting of the folding easy chair, camp table, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, pistol in case, Benares dishes and cups, bridles, spurs and girths, spoons and forks, knives and forks, cruets, medical books and instruments, lawn-tennis bats, tin trunks, wooden boxes, army regulation books, &c.

SALE OF BUNDER ABAS COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, next the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order and in the godown of Khoja Ebram Hassum and on account and at the risk of Thucker Meghjee Poonja and Co—

113 Jotas Bunder Abas cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, Limited,
(in Liquidation.)
TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Ginning Factory at Broach and of Press and Ginning Factory at Pallej.

Under instructions from Messrs. G. W. READ and B. F. CAMA, the liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of July, inst. at 3 o'clock p.m., put up for sale by auction at their rooms in Bombay the undermentioned properties, which belong to the above Company.

A pucka-built ginning factory at Broach with office accommodation, store-rooms, weighing shed, and a substantial manager's bungalow, together with the land attached to the factory, containing an area of about one and a half acres more or less, part of which is freehold and part leasehold, held for a term, of which 44 years are unexpired.

The factory contains 90 Platt Macarthy's double-action gins, two horizontal high-pressure steam engines of 30 nominal horse-power, by Benjamin Hick and Son, two boilers, shafting for driving the gins, seed cotton openers, mechanics' shop with tools and two excellent lathes, also two half presses, fire-engine, cart weighing machine, and a well-found store-room as per inventory to be found with the auctioneers.

This factory was worked by Messrs. Ralli Brothers last year and inspected and reported on by Mr. Alcock, of Bombay, whose report can be seen at the office of the liquidators, 6, Apollo-street, Bombay.

A ginning factory and labourers' sheds at Pallej near Broach, built on iron columns, walled with corrugated iron sheets, containing 60 Platt Macarthy's double-action gins, two separate steam engines by W. and A McOnie of Glasgow (15 nominal horse-power) and Hick and Son of Bolton (12 nominal horse-power), two boilers by Simpson and Co. and Hick and Son, five seed cotton openers, leather belting, three half-presses, donkey engine, cartweighing machine, roller pressing machine, self-acting 10-inch centre-screw cutting lathe, fire-engine complete, and sundry other tools and gear, together with the land attached to the factory and press-house, containing an area of about three acres and four goontas, more or less held on leases for terms of which 36 years are unexpired.

This factory was also worked by Messrs. Ralli Brothers last year and inspected and reported on by Mr. Alcock, of Bombay, whose report can be seen at the office of the liquidators, 6, Apollo-street, Bombay.

Also at Pallej.

To be sold either separately or jointly with the ginning factory, one strong combined steam lever full press by George Forrester and Co., Liverpool. It is worked by a large steam cylinder supplied by a vertical multitubular boiler (about 40 horse-power). The press-house is built on iron columns walled and roofed in with corrugated iron sheets. This was also inspected and reported on by Mr. Alcock, of Bombay, whose report can be seen at the office of the liquidators.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the Liquidators or solicitors, Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, in Meadow-street, or at the liquidators' office.

SALE OF GREY PIECE-GOODS at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort—

A quantity of grey piecegoods of various descriptions in lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 309, Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Girgaum Police Court, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, rich 6 to 12 lights chandeliers by Nash, 1 to 3 lights hanging argand lamps, wall shades, hanging and table kerosine oil lamps, handsome flower vases, hanging vase lamps, rich Brussels and velvet hall carpets, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome pictures, carriages and horses, &c., &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Kurreem and Co.

Ex s. s. Bretton Hall.
A K Bombay—1-2—2 cases black superfine cloths.
Ex s. s. Clan Sinclair.
T Bombay—1—1 case billiard cloth.
Ex s. s. Rydal Hall.
A K Bombay—111—1 case printed Cashmeres.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF GRAIN Sweepings, Old Wood and Iron at the Prince's Dock.

On FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, by order of the Superintendent—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood and iron, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT POONA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Poona, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of August next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. A. M. CANTEM.

All those two bungalows with outhouses registered under 889 A and 889 B situate in Synagogue-street in the Cantonment of Poona.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 21st July, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case collars, half squares and muslin scarfs for ladies.
3 cases grey dhoties.
5 bales grey piece-goods.
3 " grey yarn.
8 cases colored prints.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY IN THE HINDOSTAN MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Hindostan Mill near the Mahaluxmee Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the following machinery—

12 self-acting mules of 900 spindles each 1½" gauge by J. Hetherington and Sons (now working).
6 do 1100 do 1½ do do
1 Crighton opener by J. Hetherington and Sons (now working)
1 horizontal high-pressure condensing engine, class M, 25 nominal horse-power, by Messrs. Tangye Brothers, of Birmingham (in working order).
3 boilers of double flues by Messrs. Daniel Adamson, 28 by 7 feet diameter, with about 70 lbs. working pressure.
1 sizing cylinder of 40" diameter and 58" width
1 do do of 60" do 69½" do

The mules will be delivered to the purchasers at the interval of about 15 days from the time convenient to the company and completed on or before 31st March, 1885. The machinery can be viewed on application at the mill.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 12st July, 1884.

NOTICES.

FINE ARTS.

THE Seventeenth ANNUAL PICTURE EXHIBITION, of the Simla Fine Arts Society, will be opened at Simla on SATURDAY, the 27th of September, 1884.

For Prospectus, apply to

DONALD E. McCRACKEN,
Hony. Secretary, Simla Fine Arts Society,
"The Cedars," Simla.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
NEILGHERRY HILLS.

TRADE K T E in a triangle. MARK.

AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals, five First prizes and seven Diplomas Silver Medal and First class Certificate Calcutta (1883-84.)

This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of

Messrs. BOLTON & Co.
Sole Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 24, Apollo-road, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of July, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1884.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. D. H. Glade and E. Spinner who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 18th to 25th of July, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1884.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 24, Apollo-road, Bombay, on the 25th day of July, 1884, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed.

Should the resoution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association be altered in the following manner :—

The following article shall be inserted after Article 9, namely :—"The Company may from time to time reduce its capital."

By order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

No. 24, Apollo-road, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

				Rs.
ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..				350
Do.	40		do. ...	750
Do.	for 8 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each..		1,200
Do.	8	do.	500 do. ..	1,200
Do.	20	do.	500 do. ..	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light han any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.

INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

41, Meadow-stret

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED—1825.

£505,936 WAS PAID IN CLAIMS in 1882 and £508,144 in 1883, or over One Million Sterling within the last two years under Standard Policies which fell in by death or maturity.

THE FUNDS during the same time have steadily increased and now amount to upwards of Six-and-a-quarter Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable securities.

A MARKED PREFERENCE was again shown last year by the Assuring Public in favour of the Standard Office. Applications were received for assurances amounting to £1,708,903-5-2, and Policies were granted for £1,361,676-16-4, believed to be the largest new business transacted by any of the Scotch offices during 1883.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, (above Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.), Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

2 GOLD MEDALS AND 2 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES
AWARDED TO
JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LONDON & CALCUTTA

SECTION F. CLASS 68. The only Gold Medal awarded.

PRINTING PAPERS : Extra Superfine, Fine and Handmade, also the "Lion Brand" Printing Papers in Buff, Crimson and Black Label qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.

COLOURED PRINTINGS for Covers of Pamphlets; Prospectuses, &c.

SURFACE COLOURED, ENAMELLED and VARNISHED PAPERS.

LATE, LITHO, MAP and DRAWING PAPERS.

"MINIE" PAPER of special strength, equal to Handmade.

WRITING PAPERS : Hand and Machine-made, Tub and Engine sized ; Tinted Writings ; also the "Lion Brand," Green Label Writing Foolscap for the Indian Market.

SECTION B. CLASS 11.

CARDS, CARDBOARDS and PASTEBOARDS.

COLOURED and ENAMELLED CARDS and BOARDS.

ENVELOPES of every description.

BLOTTINGS.

CUT WRITINGS and BOXED STATIONERY, including Visiting Cards in Sliding Boxes.

CALCUTTA OFFICE :—7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With all rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

2,200 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 300 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876 ; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851

Sole Agent—F. W. SHALLIS,
CONSULTING AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER,
23, Apollo-street Bombay

"ROUGH ON RATS."

CLEARS OUT RATS, mice roaches flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, skunks, chipmunks, gophers As. 6, p. 1, Druggists, B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agents.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer St. Mungo, 1,078 tons, Captain J. B. Thomson, sailed on the 19th instant for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J. M. Simpson, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. H. L. Gardiner, Inspector Ardaseer Muncherjee, Mr. F. M. Dumree, and 23 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, July 17.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Brand	Liverpool, June 21.
	Cuba (s)	Hoseasom	Liverpool, June 21.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Colombo (s)	Husson	Marseilles.
	Inchborva (s)	Eno	Havre.
	Sheikh (s)	Johnston	Port Said.
	Clan Forbes (s)	Guard	London.
	St. Mungo (s)	Thomson	Hull.

The steamer Pachumba, Simpson, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Monte Rosa, to Port Said.
" Preston, to Dunkirk.
" Adria, to Jeddah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July.
16 G. W. Wolf .... Jagoe .... New York, March 31.

DEPARTURES.

July 15.—Steamer Shahjehan. Barque Royal Alexandra.
July 16.—Steamer Tibre. Ship Brenda.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macgregor s—8 cases aniline dye, Heptoola Tyebjee ; 50 cases copper sheets, Ralli Brothers.
Clan Ogilvie s—2 cases aniline dye, Baboobhoy Moolchund.

FROM LONDON.

Goa s—15 cases soap, Ebramjee Abdoolhoosein.
Altmore s—37 cases glassware and 1 case brushes, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 500 barrels cement, Finlay Muir and Co ; 11 cases paper, M. A. M. Surufally ; 20 cases cheese, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—207 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX

Manilla s—95 cases claret and 30 cases brandy, Treacher and Co. ; 115 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

California s—75 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha ; 35 bales wool, Geerdhurdass Rungoomull ; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 40 bales wool, Damodur Khimjee ; 100 bales goat hair and 825 cwts linseed, Ghella Bharmull ; 121 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 48 bales wool, Sukoor Jan Mohamed ; 48½ cwts gum, Pestonjee Dossabhoy.

Clan MacGregor s—65 cwts coir yarn, Finlay Muir and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Vussonjee and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, David Sasson and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—50 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HULL.

St. Mungo s—4,000½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.
Inchgravie s—600 cwts linseed and 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang Muir and Co.
Harrogate s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Malwa s—1,050 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEWYORK.

California s—5¼ cwts ivory, Arnold Hines and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—4,000 cwts wheat, Oliese and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Harvey and Co ; 100 bales cotton and 1,350 cwts gingellyseed, Peel Cassels and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR BEYROOT.

Malwa s—40 cwts paper, 200 lbs. cardamoms, Aga Syeb Meerza.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Kangra s—570 cwts coffee and 100 cwts pepper, Mahomedally Ebrahim.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Narbudda s—163 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luckmeedas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18th July, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·661
Temperature of the Air	78·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·933
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)..	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·2
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	479
Fall of Rain	1·56
Total fall during the month	16·58
" " " year	29·86
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th	1·52

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

198-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ashabai vs. Haji Tyeb Haji Rahimtoola and others.—Tyebji and D., Macfarlane and E., and Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.
176-83—Thakurdas and D.—Shri Shamatsangji Soorsangji vs. Joosub Haji Ahmed and others.—Macfarlane and E.
448-81—Thakurdas and D.—Devidas Hemraj vs. Vussonji Premji.—Smith and F.
60-83—In person (a pauper), Shaban Beebee vs. Currimbux Khyratee.—A. F. Turner.
409-80—Tobin and R.—Soobrow Kristna Keni vs. Jetha Purshotum.—Smith and F.
17-84—Craigie, L. and O.—Motichund Hurruckchund vs. Choonilal Maneckial and others.—Balkrishna and B., and Tyabji and D.
384-81—J. C. Cama.—Goolam Hoosein Parpia and another vs. Hafizabai.—Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

369-81—Macfarlane and E. (for pauper)—Ruttonchund Ghellachund vs. Choonivow and another.—Jefferson B. and D.—Part heard.
60-84—Little, S., F. and N.—Haji Syed Ahmed Yezdi vs. Ranchordass Dharsey and others.—Hore C. & B.

New Long Causes.

145-84—Tobin and R. Hajee Ally Mahomed Abba vs Muncherjee Sheriadjee Mistry—Ardesir and H.
146-84—In person—Kustoor Khooma vs. Sokur Bapujee and another—Tyabjee and D.
150-84—Muljee B. B.—Gangjee Luckmedas vs. Nensey Dayal and another—H. Bicknell.
151-84—Hore C. and B.—Ramdas Mooljee and others vs. Abdoola Esmail—Craigie L. and O.
152-84—In person—(a pauper) Dayal Permanund vs. Foolbai and another—Mooljee B. B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HART.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Admiralty Suit.

1-84—Payne, G. and S.—David James vs. s.s. Nerbudda and others.—Craigie, L. and O.—Part heard.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

8-83—H. Bicknell—Bawa Girdharidas Lakshmandas vs. Gungadas Jumnadas Whithi, widow of the deceased—Tyabjee and D. and Balkrishna.

New Long Cause.

66-84—Ardeshir and H.—D. Mc. L. Slater vs. Premchund Roychund.—Thakurdass and D.

Long Causes.

26-83—In person—Morlidhur Culchoo vs. Parwatibai.
521-81—Payne, G. and S.—Essa Haji Moladina vs. Rahemabai—Mirza H. K.
202-82—Craigie, L. and O.—Aga Mahomed Hoosen vs. Haji Ally Bebanee—Tyabji and D.—Settled.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 19.

Hooper, Lieut-Col, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 19.

Ward, Lieut-Col, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
Nimmo, Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office (Head-quarters.)
Poona, 18th July, 1884.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

29th N I—Col J Galloway, C B, 2nd in command (offg comdt) to be commandant, vice Col Sir O V Tanner, K C B, appointed to the Brigade Staff.

Lt-Col C A Cuninghan, Wing Comdr (seconded for service on the staff) to be 2nd in Command, vice Col Galloway appointed Comdt.

Purandhar Sanitarium—Surgn-Major R W Hare, A M D, to the medical charge, vice Surgn-Major C J Weir.

Lt-Col and Bt-Col W H McCausland, R A, having been posted to this Presidency for duty, is appointed to Command the R A Aden Brigade temporarily.

Surgn-Major C J Weir, A M D, is transferred from general duty, Poona Circle, to general duty, Presidency Circle.

Vety Surgn R W Raymond is transferred from Ahmedabad to Quetta for duty.

Surgn M A T Collie, M B, I M D, held offg medical charge of the Garrison Staff and details at Asirgarh from the 27th Feb to the 13th March, 1884, when he was transferred to general duty, Presidency Circle.

Surgn W E Burke, M B, I M D, held offg medical charge of the Garrison Staff and details at Asirgarh from the 14th March to the 11th March, 1884, when he was transferred to general duty, Mhow Circle.

The undermentioned officer have leave of absence :—R E—Lt F J W Prendergast to remain in England from 31st July to 31st Oct, 1884, on medical certificate.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.

INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10. at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Burmah (s), from Kurrachee ; Kirby Hall (s), and Cuba (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 19th :—Colombo (s), for Marseilles ; Inchborva (s), Havre ; Sheikh (s), Port Said ; Clan Forbes (s), London ; and St. Mungo (s), Hull.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Inchgarvie entered, and the s.s. Clan Forbes, Inchborva, and Colombo left, the dock yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—A European named W. H. Hayes was on Saturday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, and was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse.

A TIGER.—A full-grown tiger arrived in Bombay on Friday from Nagpore, and is located at Lawrence De Lima-street, Mazagon. The animal is awaiting its shipment to England.

RABID DOGS.—A rabid dog entered Mr. Myers' compound at Gaumdavee-road on Friday. The police were informed of the matter, and the animal was destroyed. Another dog belonging to Mr. A. W. Little, residing at Tamarind-lane, Fort, which exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia on Friday, was shot by its owner.

THEFTS.—Cooverjee Oomersy, a noted character, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a silk petticoat, valued at Rs. 11, the property of Munnee, woman. The prisoner being an old offender was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.—Ragoo Hurry was also convicted on the same day by the same magistrate of stealing a silk jacket, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Balloo Succaram. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Girgaum Back-road, on the body of Ludhabhoy Permanund, aged about 50 years. Deceased was household manager in the service of Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy. At about 4 o'clock in the morning he got up from his bed and asked a relative of his to open the door of his room, as he felt very warm. The door was being opened, when he suddenly dropped down, and died immediately. The verdict was that death was caused by heart-disease.

A SWINDLER AT POONA.—One Ramnath Kunniram attempted to perpetrate a fraud on Friday upon a grain merchant in the city. The *Poona Observer* states that he went to the merchant, Gunput Umolick, and told him that he had been sent by one Gooninjee Welljee of Bombay, who was known to the dealer in the city, to receive Rs. 500. He produced a posted letter as well as order in which the money was told to be paid. Gunput Umolick, who had an eye to business, did not at once part with his cash, but gave him a hundee to receive it upon ; but in questioning him rather sharply as to his having been really deputed, and being the man Heera Lall whom he gave himself out to be, Ramnath Kunniram lost nerve, and the suspicion of the other being roused, the matter was put into the hands of the police, who have taken him into custody on a charge of forgery, uttering a forged document, and attempt at cheating.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of a Hindoo girl named Tara, aged 5 years. Deceased on the evening previous was accidentally knocked down and run over by a hack buggy at Lalbaugh on the Parell-road. She was seriously injured internally and died from the effects shortly after the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held at Dongree-street on the body of Wittoo Succoojee, a labourer aged 40 years. On the 10th instant, while assisting to convey an iron boiler on a truck through Chinch-bunder-street, he was seriously injured about the calf of the left leg, which received a large lacerated wound. His wound was dressed at the J. J. Hospital, and he returned to his own home. Tetanus supervening, he died from its effects. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE HON. JUSTICE NANABHOY HARIDAS.—The *Kaisar-i-Hind* in its yesterday's issue gives a very good portrait of Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Haridas.

A NEW FIRE-TEMPLE FOR BOMBAY.—About fifty Parsee gentlemen have formed themselves into a Committee to arrange the preliminaries for building another fire-temple in Bombay. The Committee have succeeded in collecting a large sum of money, and we hope to publish a list showing over Rs. 1,25,000 by the end of this month.—*Satya Mitra.*

INCAUTIOUS USE OF FIREARMS.

THE police prosecution against Mr. Charles Zerrenner, charged with doing a rash and negligent act, by discharging a fowling-piece, and causing hurt to Dhondoo Musnajee, set down for hearing before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, was postponed until this morning (Monday). The other charges brought against the accused by Mr. Amroodeen Tyebjee and his servant Dajee Ramjee, arising from Mr. Charles Zerrenner shooting a peacock belonging to Mr. A. Tyebjee, were allowed to be withdrawn on the accused tendering a written apology, which has already appeared, and has been accepted by Mr. Tyebjee.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

THE LOSS OF THE BARQUE ASIE MINEURE.

DAVID JAMES *vs.* THE S. S. NERBUDDA AND THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY.

IN this suit the plaintiff, who was master of the barque Asie Mineure, claimed to recover, on behalf of himself and others, Rs. 89,579 from the B. I. S. N. Company, who are the owners of the s.s. Nerbudda. The damage arose from the sinking of the barque after a collision with the s. s. Nerbudda, on the morning of the 30th March, off the Malabar Coast. The plaintiff alleged that the collision was due to the default and negligence of those on board the steamer, and the claim comprised the value of the barque Asie Mineure, the effects of the master and the crew, and the cargo of rice which was carried on board. The Hon. Mr. Farran, Advocate-General and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, represented the defendants. The case had formed the subject of a Marine Court of Inquiry which has been reported at length in these columns. In the High Court the suit was first called on for hearing on Thursday, was resumed on the following day, and was not finished when the court rose on Saturday. The plaintiff's case has been gone into, and on Saturday Captain Lang, master of the s.s. Nerbudda, was examined and cross-examined at some length. He said that supposing the steamer Nerbudda were going at the rate of seven knots per hour, she would run a long way before she could be stopped after the engines had been reversed full speed. Native crafts did not carry regulation lights, and it was not possible to say which way they were going, unless the actual direction could be seen. Witness was standing on the upper bridge when he first sighted the barque, which was then at a distance of some two ship's lengths from the steamer. The witness who was called next was Mr. Richard Roberts, second officer of the s.s. Nerbudda, who said in his cross-examination that a vessel could be seen on that day at a distance of three hundred yards. When he first heard the shout, he was on the starboard side of the bridge. He did not see any regulation lights nor any lights whatever on board the *pattimar*. When he caught sight of the barque, he thought there would be a collision. He then ordered the helm to be put hard aport, and helped in putting it over. About ten seconds elapsed between the time the look-out man shouted and the time the witness proceeded to put the helm hard aport. He did not reverse the engines, because he thought the right thing would be to port the helm. He first saw the barque about two hundred yards distant.

The Advocate-General.—Do you not think that with a vessel at that distance, going seven knots an hour was a dangerous speed ?

Witness.—No, sir, not in the case of a vessel showing no lights. A vessel must show her light, if she saw that another was overtaking her.

Further hearing will he resumed on Monday (to-day).

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

THE AMBICA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

JAMES SCOTT *vs.* MOTILAL RAVICHAND.

Judgment in this case was given to-day. The plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 12,040-4-7, the amount of four promissory notes for Rs. 5,000, Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 1,000 respectively, made in favour of the plaintiff, with interest and notarial charges. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Farran and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, for the defendant.

The plaintiff alleged that the promissory notes were executed by the defendant on the 13th July, 1883, and were made payable six months after date. On the 16th January, 1884, they were presented to the defendant's agent for payment ; but as no payment was made, they were protested. On the 21st January the plaintiff's attorneys demanded of the defendant the amount of the claim ; and the latter sent a letter in reply from Ahmedabad, saying that he was ready to pay the amounts due on the promissory notes if the plaintiff rendered a detailed statement of the goods supplied by him, and if he (defendant) was given credit for the value of the deficient articles, and compensation for the costs, charges, and damages incurred by him through the plaintiff's non-fulfilment of a contract dated 23rd September, 1882. The defence was that the defendant, acting on behalf of the Ambica Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited, entered into an agreement, on the 23rd September, 1882, with Mr. James Latimer, then Secretary of the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, for the purchase of certain machinery, &c., for the sum of Rs. 2,35,000, to be paid in the following manner :—namely, Rs. 5,000, as earnest money ;

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Rs. 57,500 to the [illegible] of the vendor of the machinery immediately on receiving notice that money was required by the makers; Rs. 1,15,000 upon the delivery of the whole machinery in Bombay harbour, by paying 50 per cent. of the invoice value of each separate shipment on receipt of bills of lading; and the remaining Rs. 57,500, on the mill being put to work, by a promissory note payable six months after date. The plaintiff was a partner and jointly interested with Mr. Latimer in the agreement. The defendant subsequently paid Rs. 5,000 as earnest money, and at a later date Rs. 57,177. In April, 1883, the plaintiff took upon himself the fulfilment of the contract between Mr. Latimer and the defendant as to the manner in which the last balance of Rs. 57,500 should be paid. The promissory notes the subject of the suit were passed by the defendant in pursuance of an arrangement to which, the defendant said, he was constrained by unfair pressure to consent. He did not receive the machinery till about six months after the due date, and had in consequence sustained a loss of about Rs. 24,000. Articles to the value of about Rs. 12,000 were not delivered by the plaintiff. Defendant further claimed from plaintiff Rs. 7,500 in respect of a promissory note passed by him on the 23rd May, 1883. Defendant, therefore, claimed a set-off against the plaintiff of the sums of Rs. 24,000, Rs. 12,000, and Rs. 7,500, with interest thereon.

His lordship, in disposing of the suit, remarked that the defendant relied on a strict grammatical interpretation of the agreement as to payment of the last balance due by him. The view urged by the plaintiff was ultimately accepted by the defendant. His lordship held that there was no such coercion as would justify the defendant in voiding this contract, and thought that the clause in the agreement was not consistent with itself, and that the plaintiff's construction was the right one. Even if it was not, his lordship held that Mr. Latimer *bonâ fide* believed in his contention and was entitled to insist on it. This disposed of the first issue. As to the second issue, the defendant contended that the plaintiff had not supplied the machinery as agreed upon, and that he suffered losses from the delay. His lordship did not think that this defence was admissible; and this issue was also found in favour of the plaintiff. Justice could be done in respect of the notes the subject of this suit without admitting the counter-claim set up in this case. There ought properly to be a cross-suit for the demands made by the defendant. His lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 12,040-4-7, with interest till judgment and costs: decree to be stayed for one month from date to give defendant an opportunity to file a suit, if so advised, for the matters sought to be set off in the present suit, provided the defendant, within three days, gave security, to the satisfaction of the Prothonotary, for the amount of the decree.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—JULY 19.

(Before Mr. WARDEN, 2nd Judge.)

GOMA NOWLA *vs.* HENRY HARWOOD AND JOHN CULLEN.

THIS was an action to recover a sum of Rs. 262-3-4, the balance, with interest, of two promissory notes passed on the 12th November last.

Mr. Eduljee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Tuljeram for the second defendant, who is a ub-conductor in the Ordnance Department. The rst defendant appeared in person. He admitted he claim, but said he had been pensioned since the ervice of the summons, and that under section 4 of the Army Act he could not be sued. r. Tuljeram raised the same defence for his ent. The section provided that soldiers of the egular Forces could not be sued in a civil court r a sum less than £30.

he pleader for the plaintiff contended that the endants were not soldiers of the Regular Force, l if they were, a proviso of the section allowed m to be sued, but did not allow an attachment e issued against their pay.

is honour held that the defendants are soldiers, dismissed the suit against both of them, as the of action was less than £30.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE KHOJA BILL.

THE *Satya Mitra* has a word of advice for the hojas. It says:—If the Khojas do not particurly require a special Act for their community, we uld advise them not to make fools of themselves, e their Parsee brethren, by burdening themselves th an obnoxious Act.

THE EXODUS TO THE HILLS.

THOUGH we have in no uncertain voice expressed r opinion as to the abuse of the practice of various vernments to conduct their respective administran from some hill sanataria hundreds of miles ay from their proper seats, we must guard ourves against being misunderstood. We are no vocates of an out and out stoppage of the practice. ange to the hills is now a condition of existence. ly it should be moderately and inexpensively ulged in. But we do think that a united voice uld be raised to check the growing abuse of the nal exodus to the hills. This is notably the case Madras. As we said before, the migrations of Bombay Government are unfelt—they being so nd convenient. Neither Poona nor Mahablesh- as distant from Bombay as Simla or Ootaca- is from Calcutta or Madras. Bombay can be reached from Poona or Mahableshwar in no time, or as the crow flies. Not so Calcutta and Madras. If, then, there is the strongest cause for remonstrance anywhere it is at Madras. As for the viceregal exodus we are of conviction that it need not be confined to Simla. Our views are that viceregal functions are best fulfilled by giving the Imperial administration a peripatetic character. It may be located one year at Poona or Nasik, another year at Madras or Bangalore, a third time at Calcutta or Allahabad, and so on. Wherever it may be located for the time being it can always manage to run up the nearest hill sanatarium by way of relief and change from the plains whenever the exigencies of a tropical climate demand it.—*Indian Spectator.*

OFFICIAL HEAD OF THE COMING EXHIBITION.

WE are glad to learn from our contemporary of the local *Gazette* that the Government of Bombay has asked our Municipal Commissioner to undertake the organization and management of the coming Exhibition. No better selection, we think, could have been made, and we congratulate Sir James Fergusson for the discretion he has shown in making the selection. While we approve of the nomination we fear the removal of Mr. Ollivant will interfere and even lessen the efficiency with which the several local works are being pushed on. But this difficulty as the *Gazette* proposes can be overcome by giving an assistant to Mr. Ollivant to relieve him of the superintendence of the less important works and thus give him time to attend to his new functions. We think Mr. Barrow with his municipal experience of years would do very well for such an assistant or coadjutor, and the Corporation would be all the more glad to avail themselves of his assistance in the absence of his superior.—*Native Opinion.*

BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The *Daily New* states that Baboo Jadoo Nath Roy, Row Bahadoor Sub-Engineer, First Grade, Honorary Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Calcutta Divison, who creditably distinguished himself in the construction of the Exhibition buildings and sheds, and the new Treasury buildings, is very ill, and has been obliged to obtain leave of absence for six months.

BABOO GIRIS CHANDRA BOSE.—The *Indian Daily News* gives the following details of this student's success. A special competition in veterinary science and practice has been instituted for the Bengal Scholarship-holders at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. Two prizes are offered—the first of £50, and the second of £20. In May last, the first examination was held, at which Giris Chandra Bose was the only candidate. He succeeded in giving such great satisfaction to the Special Examiner—Professor Brown, Consulting Veterinary Surgeon to the Privy Council—that he was recommended for the first prize. Mr. Bose also obtained second place in the final examination for the College diploma, besides gaining the highest honours of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and the Fellowship of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, thus carrying away all the principal agricultural diplomas of Great Britain.

FOOLISH THREATS.—At Calcutta, Frederick Simon Paulson, a European lad about eighteen years of age, has been charged with attempting to commit suicide. The inspector in charge of the case said that defendant had recently arrived from up- [illegible] with his aunt, Mrs. Hamer. [illegible] ment, and was a source of annoy- [illegible] ways pestered her for money, [illegible] ink. Last evening he came [illegible] e of liquor, bringing with [illegible] n, which, he said, he would [illegible] naged to take the bottle [illegible] out, threatening to [illegible] o alternative but to [illegible] cumstances. He (the [illegible] and shortly after the [illegible] was taken in charge. [illegible] that owing to some [illegible] th he had intended [illegible] bottle. Mrs. Hamer [illegible] pported the above [illegible] t know why I have [illegible] suicide? (laughter). [illegible] ged with attempt- [illegible] spector.) I do not [illegible] fendant. He did [illegible] o the defendant.) [illegible] ou do not act so [illegible]

[illegible] s Govern- [illegible] se of the [illegible] te by Mr. [illegible] Civil [illegible] hirty [illegible] —and [illegible] with [illegible] ged by [illegible] most [illegible] ersley [illegible] y him, [illegible] pinion [illegible] afe"— [illegible] f ours, [illegible] . Sui- [illegible] hearing [illegible] differed [illegible] is deci- [illegible] mands.

By his calmness and quiet dignity on the Bench he resembled Mr. Justice Innes, and higher praise is scarcely possible to bestow. Perhaps it was a fortunate thing for the retiring Judge, that almost the last important cases in which he took part were those of the "Salem Riots." The calm judicial character of his mind was never more conspicuous then in his decisions therein. Before his departure, and on the last day he ever sat on that Bench to which he had done honour for so many years, the legal practitioners of all branches of the profession, from the Advocate-General to the youngest vakil, assembled to wish him a heart-felt "God speed." The expressions of respect and good will then uttered, must have been particularly acceptable to one who knew that those expressions were not part of a merely formal courtesy; who must have felt that that universal good will and respect had been well-earned; and whose kindly disposition naturally responded to the kindliness of those then before him. The Madras Bar has more than once proved that it looks upon such a demonstration as an honor not to be lightly conferred. Judges more "brilliant" than either Justices Innes or Kindersley have retired from the High Court Bench unnoticed. Whether we approve of the silence of the Bar in all the cases in which it declined to say farewell to the departing Judge, or not, the fact that that Bar is not gushing and demonstrative, but perhaps somewhat severe in its judgment, only adds to the honour it conferred on Mr. Justice Kindersley. Ever courteous, kind-hearted, and hospitable, his departure was a serious loss to Madras Society. That loss is so recent that it is unnecessary to do more than allude to it.—*Mail.*

ABANDONMENT OF THE TAX ON KACHA WELLS.

THE following Government Resolution has been issued from the Secretariat:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th July, 1884.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2347, dated 3rd July, 1884—Stating, with reference to the correspondence ordered in Government Resolution No. 2639, dated 27th March last, to be recorded, that great encouragement to the construction of cheap wells would be afforded by the remissions of the inconsiderable amount of revenue now obtained from the levy of assessment on such wells; and making remarks on the subject.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the Commissioner, N. D., has done well to press this subject on the attention of Government. The tax on *kacha* wells dug during the term of the original settlement in Gujarat is legally defensible as part of the settlement contract, and may not be an oppressive charge in itself, but it is undoubtedly contrary to the accepted principle that no part of the land revenue should be assessed in such a way as to discourage improvement to be effected by the survey occupant. The revenue derived from the taxation of kacha wells in Gujarat is not very important, and such additional land reveue as may equitably be taken in consideration of command of water will at revision be assessed on a better prinple which will avoid all discouragement to occupants' improvements. His Excellency the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to authorize the Commissioner to instruct the Collectors to abandon at once the "kos" rate on all existing *kacha* wells, and to impose no extra assessment on the construction of *kacha* wells in future. It is hoped that this order will prove a stimulus to the utilization of the abundant subsoil water of Gujarat in the present season, which seems likely to be one of scanty rainfall.

J. MONTEATH,
Under-Secretary to Government.

PROPOSED INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

THE following Resolution of the Government of Bombay in regard to the proposal to hold in London a Special Exhibition of the Produce and Manufactures of the Indian Empire and the Colonies in 1886 has been published.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th July, 1884.

Letter from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated Marlborough House, 17th June, 1884:—

"I write to inform your Excellency that it is my intention to hold a special Exhibition of the Produce and Manufactures of the Indian Empire and the Colonies in 1886.

"The interest shown by the millions of visitors to the India Museum at South Kensington and to the Collections of Indian Art exhibited by the Science and Art Department in all the larger commercial towns of the United Kingdom, and at Paris, Berlin, Stockholm and Copenhagen since 1879, proves the widely extended appreciation of the hand-made manufactures of India which exists on the Continent of Europe and in this country.

"The express purpose of the Exhibition of 1886 is to demonstrate on the fullest scale to the inhabitants of these Islands the unbounded industrial resources at their command within the limits of Her Majesty's Indian and Colonial Dominion.

"It is essential that India should be adequately and unsparingly represented on the occasion, or the Exhibition will be incomplete and a failure so far as the great practical ends I desire to result from it are concerned.

"I trust, therefore, that your Excellency will take a favourable view of the undertaking which, besides benefiting both India and England, will tend to strengthen those moral bonds of union between all classes of Her Majesty's subjects which are the chief strength of the British Empire.

"As regards the administration of the Exhibition, it is my hope that this may be carried out by a Royal Commission rather than by an Executive Committee as in the case of the Fisheries and Health Exhibitions."

Letter from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, dated 10th July, 1884:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge your Royal Highness' letter of the 17th June, informing me that it is your Royal Highness' intention to hold a special Exhibition of the Produce and Manufactures of the Indian Empire and the Colonies in 1886.

"My colleagues in this Government and I fully appreciate the advantage to the people of the Bombay Presidency which may be derived from your Royal Highness' conception, and we shall not fail to make it thoroughly known in all the districts and in the Native States under our Government.

"We shall appoint a suitable Committee to promote and direct the contribution of articles for exhibition and shall give assistance when necessary for their transmission."

RESOLUTION.—Copy of the letter from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and of the reply there to of His Excellency the Governer should be forwarded to the Committee for the Bombay International Exhibition, and to the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners of Divisions, all Collectors, and all Political Agents, Residents and Superintendents.

2. A Committee, the constitution of which will be hereafter determined, should be appointed to procure promises of contributions of articles of produce and manufacture, and to ensure the worthy representation of this Presidency at the proposed Exhibition in London.

3. The Divisional District and Political officer should be directed to bring the project prominently to the notice of the public, and personally of the Chiefs and the leading members of the community.

4. The Governor in Council will be prepared to make a grant from Provincial Revenues to bear the cost of the transmission to England of the exhibits and of the return of the articles shown which may remain unsold at the close of the Exhibition.

JOHN NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

THE PETITION AGAINST THE NEW LIQUOR LICENCE.

THE petition of the wine merchants and hotel proprietors of Poona, against the new form ot licence for the sale of foreign wines and fermented liquors runs as follows:—

To His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, Poona.

The humble petition of the undersigned petitioners most respectfully sheweth,—That your memorialists the wine merchants and hotel proprietors of Poona, carrying on business in Poona, most humbly beg to approach Your Excellency in Council to bring to your notice the following grievances, and respectfully to represent the serious hardships inflicted on us, under the new form for the sale of foreign wines and spirits, &c., which is to come into force on the first day of August next, and we earnestly trust that they will meet with all due consideration at Your Excellency's hands.

During the course of the last three years, we have been called upon to pay tax after tax, in some one shape, or form, or other, and such as we can with great difficulty only meet—House Tax, Conservancy Tax, Highway Tax, Imperial License Tax, and Octroi Duty, none of which were levied before ever since the establishment of the British Power in Poona. Now we have been called upon by the Abkari Commissioner to pay quite double, and in some cases even six times, the amount of what we have hitherto been paying by way of license of sell foreign wines and spirits, and under such strict and stringent conditions as Your Excellency in Council will, no doubt, find it necessary or advisable to modify, to some appreciable and reasonable extent.

Here in Poona, the chief military station of the Bombay Presidency, we have the Club of Western India and the [illegible] of officers of many regiments, European and Native, stationed here. Your Excellency in Council is fully aware that almost all the leading civilians and military officers are members of the Club, from which they can obtain their supplies in retail, from pint to a bottle, and even to a [illegible], for their own use, at their own houses. Our sales, therefore, cannot be so large, as they are confined to a limited number of the residents, and in effect to such only as cannot procure their supplies from the Club. It is impossible, therefore, for us to meet the double, treble, and even higher, assessment at which we have been rated.

Clause I. "Prevents us from selling foreign spirits, not less in strength than 15° U. P." Now, some of us have in our possession a large stock of such spirits, and have, moreover, ordered from home large stocks of the same description. There is no prospect of our being able to dispose at present of these supplies, and hence we must become very heavy losers, no previous timely intimation of the proposed (to us, ruinous) ruling having been given to us. We submit, that, at least six months, or one year's previous notice was, under the circumstances, necessary. If the question be considered from a financial point of view, Your Excellency in Council will observe that the Government must suffer in point of Revenue, in respect to Import Duty, as on all spirits manufacture under or over 15° U. P., the fee hitherto levied was, and still is, Rs. 4 per gallon, while soon the fee, that is to be levied on spirits of Indian manufacture, will be only Rs. 2-10 per gallon. If the Government were to consider the amount recovered on such home spirits, they could not but at once come to the conclusion that, the revenue derived from it is very great, and that, moreover, such spirits are pronounced, even by the Medical faculty, to be far superior to those of Indian Manufacture. This is an important point to be dwelt upon, in the interests of the public health. It is a patent fact that the country-liquor sold here is pronounced "a slow, but sure poison," and, as its consumption will necessarily be increased, sickness and unhealthiness in general will become more pre valent among natives, who will, when they find it necessary to indulge in any liquor at all, have no resource left them but to purchase and consume the inferior country brand.

Clause III. instructs and enjoins on us, that we are not to leave our premises, before obtaining the sanction of the Collector, and after the payment of an additional fee of Rs. 5. This Clause is, indeed, very hard, as the licensee is responsible for the act of his servants during his absence. We would submit respectfully, then, that the permission and additional Rs. 5 fee clauses be cancelled, as it would be impossible for us otherwise to leave our premises on any sudden emergency, such as illness or death among relatives in outstations must create. For, should any delay be caused in our obtaining the necessary sanction of the Collector, Death like Time and Tide, waits for no man, and we should have to close our shops, to the damage and detriment of our pecuniary interests, during such absence of ours, and such measure may easily be followed by more serious consequences, since it may occasion a loss of the greater part of our custom, which, considering the limited field as before shewn, would probably never be regained.

Clause VI. again, should be erased, we would suggest, *in toto*, as we neither sell, nor do we keep on our premises, spirits manufactured in India. For these there is no demand among our customers, as the country-liquor contractor has given out shops in the Cantonment for the convenience of natives here, and there, and everywhere, who affect such drinks.

Clause VIII. compels us to keep an account of the quantities daily sold, written daily in a bound book, paged, and sealed with the Collector's seal. Now, in order to comply with the requirements of this clause, we shall be obliged to engage the services of a competent clerk, and pay him, at least, Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 per mensem. This additional tax on our purses, we who sell very little and get but moderate profits, therefore, must find burthensome. The enhanced tax will thus be still more enhanced, considering the immense trouble this clause will entail on wine merchants carrying on general business by keeping an account of every bottle of spirits which is sold and constantly taking stock. We cannot see the necessity for farther harassing the unfortunate tradesman, when he has already paid Trade Lincense, Spirit Lincense, and Import Duty on his spirits. We therefore pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause this very objectionable clause to be erased.

The last and the most grievous Clause is the IXth, which compels us to possess a Sikes' Hydrometer, complete with thermometer and trial glass, all of which are to be placed by us at the disposal of any customer, or any officer of the Revenue, Abkari, or Police Departments, in rank above a havildar, who may be moved by *caprice*, or worse, to demand to have our spirits tested. Now, it is useless for some of us to possess a Sikes's Hydrometer complete, and to pay Rs. 45 for it. It is the duty, we should say, of the Abkari Department to provide its officers with the necessary instruments. As we sell only foreign spirits, and those, to, obtained of well known manufacturers, no such demand should be made on our resources. More than that, let us suppose that any inspector, or other officer above the rank of havildar, were to come twice a week, or twice a fortnight, or even twice a month only, on such vexatious inspection duty, and were to have us open only one bottle of each description of spirits we have in stock, we should soon have a large supply of such opened bottles on our hands, which would necessarily remain unsold, and thus no little pecuniary loss would be inflicted upon us. Worse still, such extensive discretionary powers, as will in this wise be entrusted to these inspecting officers, are capable of, if not actually liable to, being seriously abused. These are two such exceedingly important points to be considered, as coming within the range of possibility, if not probability, that we would earnestly and impressively call Your Excellency's attention to them in the interests and the convenience of the trade. The Government have already at their disposal the strength of the various brands of spirits imported into Bombay, and we would earnestly pray that the capsule and corks being pronounced intact by the inspector should be a sufficient guarantee that the law was not being evaded. There would thus remain no necessity for insisting upon the opening process referred to above. Should the Government, however, desire to have the foreign spirits imported duly tested, it would be far better, and in every respect more desirable to have *one* of the cases of such brands as are less known, or not known at all, opened and tested, as a sample of and guarantee for the rest of its kind *before* such consignment is removed from the railway station. This would obviate any and every necessity, we would venture to suggest, for such inspector to concern himself any further in the bestowing of extra time and trouble on inspecting our premises and testing the said liquors there. All instances of adulterated and spurious liquor might thus be speedily detected and summarily punished, according to law.

There is one special grievance which we have already touched upon, but which we would still more earnestly and respectfully urge and impress upon Your Excellency's best and earliest, and, we may then conclusively presume, most favourable consideration. There is, as Your Excellency is already aware, a flourishing institution amongst us known as the "Club of Western India," conducted and carrried on by a number of highly-paid officials, who give their services free, and of course their superior intelligence and experience weigh heavily in the balance against the tradesmen who have to pay highly for similar services. On the Club premises, certain quantities of liquors and ærated waters, free from all license duties, are annually consumed, the Club being a direct importer from home. But, what we would most vigorously yet respectfully protest against is the practice that obtains among its members of supplying (on payment) liquors and ærated waters to consumers *outside* the Club premises (a privilege not even extended to hotel proprietors) to numbers of gentlemen in Poona and outstations, and thus interfering, to a painfully appreciable extent with the trade-prospects of your petitioners, the legitimate tradesmen of Poona, who must submit to be burthened with the various licenses above detailed before we can be allowed the permission and the privilege of carrying on and conducting this business in wines, spirits, and ærated waters. This grievance becomes all the more serious and intolerable, when it is remembered that the licenses will, from the first day of August next have their license-fees raised to six times the original amount—from Rs. 50, namely, to Rs. 300—and we would, on this point also, draw Your Excellency's attention to the consideration of the undeniable fact, that this increased rate of assessment is both sudden and unprecedentedly enormous, and one that must, therefore, impose on most wine merchants and hotel proprietors too severe a strain to be capable of being borne by them. We would, accordingly, most respectfully submit that the said license fee be allowed to remain at the original figure, or if it must be enhanced, that it may be so enhanced reasonably and considerately.

In conclusion, we have every reason to hope and believe, that, as we have earnestly and conclusively and respectfully represented our case, and now humbly submit it for Your Excellency's early and favorable consideration, so Your Excellency in Council will accord it the careful attention its importance demands, and such as, we are convinced, it must receive at Your Excellency's hands. We cannot, therefore, but flatter ourselves with the sanguine hope, that, in the interests of the public and those of the wine trade in general, a favourable reply will be vouchsafed our humble and reasonable petition, and, as in duty bound, we shall ever pray.

Poona, 8th July, 1884.

The new conditions attached to the license are as follows:—

1. The licensee shall not have in his shop above described, or sell, liquor whether foreign or Indian manufacture, of any kind or of any strength which he is not authorized to sell by this license.

2. The licensee shall not sell, keep, or store wines or spirits or fermented liquors in any place except in his shop above described, nor shall he sell or have in his said shop adulterated or spurious liquor of any kind.

3. The licensee shall reside in his said shop, and shall persoually carry on the business thereof. If the licensee shall wish to absent himself from the said shop at any time, or to appoint any other person to officiate for him in carrying on the business of the said shop, he shall first obtain the sanction of the Collector in writing endorsed on the back of this license and pay an additional fee of Rs. 5. The licensee shall be responsible for the acts of every person so appointed to officiate for him in carrying on the business of the said shop and of all his servants.

4. The licensee shall not sell any wine, spirit, or fermented liquor after o'clock p.m. or before 6 o'clock a.m., nor shall he sell or give at any time any wine, spirit, or fermented liquor, to, or for the use of, any non-commissioned officer or private of the British or of the Native army.

5. The licensee shall not allow any wine, spirit, or fermented liquor sold in his shop to be drunk therein, or on any premises connected therewith that may be in his occupation or under his control, nor shall he sell any wine, spirit or fermented liquor except in full corked quart or pint bottles, or in full jars or casks of capacity not less than one gallon each.

Nothing contained in this clause shall prevent the sale for consumption in the licensee's shop of wines and spirits in quantities less than a full pint bottle to respectable Europeans and Natives visiting the said shop and requiring slight refreshment, or wishing to taste samples of liquors kept on sale there.

6. Each jar, cask and bottle containing spirit of of Indian manufacture, kept on sale by the licensee or in the licensee's shop, shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "Spirit manufactured in India."

7. The licensee shall affix to the front of his shop a sign-board inscribed with the name of the licensee and the words "licensed to sell foreign wines and fermented liquors, and foreign spirit and spirit of Indian manufacture being in strength not less tan 15° U. P., not to be drunk on the premises.

8. The licensee shall keep in his said shop and furnish to the Collector on demand true accounts of the descriptions, strengths, and quantities of liquor received into and sold at his said shop. The accounts shall be plainly and correctly written up to date daily in a bound book, paged and sealed with the Collector's seal, and shall at all times be open to inspection by the Collector, the Abkari Inspector, or any officer deputed by the Collector or the said Inspector to inspect the same.

9. The licensee shall always keep in his shop an accurate and complete Sikes' hydrometer, complete with thermometer trial glass and book of tables, of such pattern as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Abkari, and shall produce the same, and shall allow any liquor in his shop to be tested with the same, whenever so required by any customer or by any officer of the Revenue, Abkari, or Police departments in rank above a havaldar.

10. The licensee's shop and all liquors therein contained shall at all times be open to inspection by the Collector, the local Police and Abkari Inspectors or by any officer deputed by the Collector or by any such inspector, to inspect the same.

Granted this day of , 188 .
Seal of the
Collector.
Collector.

Impressed
Stamp
Value 8 annas.

Counterpart agreement to be executed by the Licensee

I, ,
of ,
the above-named licensee, hereby agree to all the conditions hereinbefore written.

Signed in our presence
this day
of 188 .
Witnesses :
Licensee.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY SYSTEM.

AVAILING themselves of the invitation to the public of Bombay to state their objections to the substitution by the Bombay Tramway Company of a new bye-law for one already in force, several persons have framed a memorial to the Governor which deals also with their objections to the system pursued generally on the line. The proposed bye-law, they declare, is uncalled-for, vexatious, and unjust.

The bye-law proposes: "Transfer tickets are available only by the car starting next after the arrival of passengers at place of change and for passengers taking the cars at such places." The memorialists urge that it frequently happens that not only is the first car starting after the arrival of passengers at the place of change full, but the second car, in some cases even the car after that, are also full; and the result is that passengers have to wait at the place of change for some ten or fifteen minutes before they can find sufficient accommodation. This involves not only loss of valuable time, but also considerable personal inconvenience, inasmuch as at most places of change the company have neglected to provide sheds where passengers may protect themselves from the sun or rain. In exposed places, like the Boree-bunder junction, this inconvenience is most keenly felt; and yet it has never occurred to the company, while demanding the substitution in question, to minimise the inconvenience as much as possible. They maintain that while the company do not guarantee accommodation in the first car starting after arrival at the place of change, they have no right to prevent passengers from walking on, if so disposed, and taking any car between the place of change and their destination. For so long as a passenger can produce his ticket, and thus prove that he has paid the right fare to a certain point, there can be no harm to the company in allowing him to complete his journey whether there is room in the first car starting after arrival at the place of change or in any succeeding car taken at any intermediate place. As regards the further provision that "Transfer tickets must be detached by the conductor of the car into which the passengers are transferred. If otherwise detached they will not be received," the memorialists continue that this is also unnecessary and unjust. They urge that the tickets issued to passengers are of the flimsiest character, and very often get torn during the journey, especially as they have to be kept in hand and produced for the inspection of every inspector who demands to see them. In this way and in the unseemly scramble for room which takes place, especially in transfer cars, they suggest it is possible that a transfer ticket may become detached; but the main fact of its becoming detached gives the company no right to refuse to receive it, for the passenger producing the detached transfer, has paid his fare and fully earned the right to complete his journey without being called upon to pay another fare. The petitioners observe that it cannot be other than a matter of perfect indifference to passengers whether they detach their transfers and hand them to the conductor or whether the conductor detach them himself, and if requested to do so, passengers, as a rule, will let the transfers be detached by the conductor; but it is clearly wrong to give the Bombay Tramway Company the legal right to refuse to receive a detached transfer and to demand another fare for a circumstance which may have been the result of pure accident. There is no fear of a transfer ticket being used a second time, as both the transfer ticket and the ticket to which it belongs are marked with the same number, and a passenger handing a detached transfer is always liable to be asked to produce the ticket from which the transfer has been detached, to ascertain if both bear the same number. This makes it all but impossible for any one besides the rightful owner to use the detached transfer. The former system, under which separate transfer tickets were issued, worked to the satisfaction of both passengers and the company, and the memorialists hope that the inconvenience arising from the new system may soon lead to its being given up, and the old system re-introduced. With respect to the want of sheds for passengers at waiting junctions, it is submitted that the erection of temporary sheds as shelters from the sun or rain at all the tramway stations should be insisted upon as a necessary measure. Another point to which they solicit attention is the crowding in tram cars. Five passengers are compelled to sit on a bench which is only long enough for four ordinary-sized men! In the rainy season this inconvenience is still further aggravated by the circumstance of the curtain on one side of the open cars having to be drawn close, thus causing in a full car a degree of suffocation, especially to passengers on the closed side, of which, they remark, only those who have travelled in such cars can have an adequate idea. Against this overcrowding they also offer the objection of risk from contagion. To prevent all this, and to prevent the danger of being wet in a full tram car from close contact with a person who has just got in during a heavy shower, they submit that the Bombay Tramway Company should be required to use saloon cars only during the monsoon, and to allow not more than four persons on each bench in the open cars. In conclusion, it is asserted in the memorial that the fares require to be modified, so as to bring the tram cars within the use of a much larger proportion of the population than now resort to them. The fares for long journeys, they admit, are low enough, but those for small distances do not appear to them to be fixed on anything like an equitable scale. The following reductions are suggested:—Sassoon Dock to Pydownee, from 2 annas (present fare) to 1½ annas; Sassoon Dock to Crawford Market, from 2 annas to 1 anna; Pydownee to Khetwady or J. J. Hospital, from 1 anna to 6 pies; Boree-bunder to Pydownee or Money School, from 1 anna to 6 pies; and Money School to Pydownee or J. J. Hospital, from 1 anna to 6 pics.

THE POONA FINE ART EXHIBITION.

THE annual Exhibition of the Western India Fine Arts Society is to be opened on the 25th August under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief. The Committee of Management is composed as follows:—The Hon J. B. Peille, C. S. I. (President), Brigr. Genl. Annesley, Mr. Arthur Crawford, Captain Stopford, Colonel Holberton, Brigr. Genl. Hogg, Mr. J. G. Moore, Treasurer, Colonel Rivett-Carnac, Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee, Colonel Pottinger, Colonel Pullan, Mr. E. P. Robertson, and Mr. A. Brownlow Fforde, with Mr. T. Cooke, LL. D., F.G.S., as Hony. Secretary, and Mr. H. M. Page, as Assistant Secretary.

The Exhibition will consist of paintings in oil and water-colours, drawings, etchings, photographs, works in wood and metal and pottery of every kind, and all branches of industrial art. The following prizes will be awarded:—

H. E. the Governor's Prize, for the best picture in oil or water-colour by an amateur artist.

Mr. Robertson's Prize, Rs. 100, for the best *bona fide* landscape in oil, Indian subject (exclusive of architecture or figures).

The Hon. Mr. Peile's Prize Rs. 100, for the best landscape in water-colour, Indian subject.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Prizes, one for the best drawing by a private soldier of Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry, serving with the British Army, Bombay; another for ditto serving with the Native Army, Bombay.

General Hogg's Prize, for the best drawing by a non-commissioned officer of the Bombay Army.

Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee's Prizes, one for the best drawing in oil of water colour by a native of India, professional or amateur; another for second best ditto.

The Society's Prizes.

		Rs.
1.	For the best figure painting in oil	50
2.	Do do. water-colour	50
3.	Do. drawing in black and white, or sepia	30
4.	For the best series of four landscape sketches in oil, *bona fide* from nature, size not less than 8 inches by 12 inches	50
5.	For the best series of four landscape sketches in water-colour, *bona fide* from nature, size not less than 8 inches by 12 inches	50
6.	For the best painting from still life (fruit, flowers, game, etc.)	40
7.	For the best copy in oil, water-colours, or chalk, from a painting, engraving or photograph	30
8.	For the best photograph, landscape or figure	30
9.	For the best specimen of Indian carving on wood	40
10.	For the best specimen of Indian carving of Indian wood work	40
11.	For the best specimen of Indian carving of Indian metal work	40
12.	For the best specimen of Indian carving of Indian gold or silver work	40

THE MISCHIEF OF THE TONGKING CAPITULATION.

HAVING explained how the Tongking treaty came to be a possibility, and, in Li Hung Chang's estimation, the only way out of the imbroglio, "One Who Knows" in the *Pall Mall Gazette* goes on to show how the work has been done. France, taking advantage of a vague clause and an indefinite word in a treaty, had created claims in Indo-China which led to the Tongking question. This was well known to the Chinese, and especially to Li. We would therefore confidently expect to find him coming to negotiate with a mind abnormally suspicious of all but the most precise and definite alnguage; any clause, or phrase, or word capable fo being twisted by the most acute sophist into a vague or shadowy future claim, would, one might have predicted, have been rigorously excluded by the statesman who was dealing with an alarming complication caused by lack of exactness and precision in a treaty. In the treaty of 1874 between France and Annam occurs a clause in which the former country engages *sur la demande du Roi d'Annam* to assist and protect him against external attack of internal revolution. The interference, it will be observed, was only "on the demand" of the King of Annam. A conditional promise of help was given, and the condition was the Annamite request for it. So the matter remained from 1874 until the August of last year. No demand for French assistance was made, nor was the clause in any way acted upon. But in August, 1883, the French forces appeared off Hue, the capital of Annam, and the French Envoy demanded from the mandarins a treaty recognising a French protectorate over the country; for, the French argued, "we have now protected you for nine years. We are bound to give you help against external foes and internal dissensions. We cannot have all the cares of a protectorate without some of its sweets, and our admiral with his vessels and guns is at the mouth of the river." Thus the French protectorate of Annam was brought about; and with Annam, as a matter of course, followed its subject-State Tonkin and the valley of the Red River, with all the rich possibilities of trade into South-Western China. Thus from the small beginning of an innocent promise to assist Annam when she thinks she wants it came the great lever in the Tonkin question, and the French protectorate over the whole east coast of the Indo-Chinese peninsula. France got the right by this clause—or claimed she had the right—to interfere in Annam; she got her little finger into the Annamite pie, and now she has the whole dish. How a small lever of this kind can move such a great mass; how such a vast pyramid of claim may rest on a trifling foundation of right, may well astonish plain people in Europe unacquainted with the doings of Western diplomacy among other races. If this should sound preposterous to any one, let him read the lives of our Indian administrators, and let him study the administration of the Earl of Lytton and the discussion which preceded and followed the Treaty of Gundamak.

With all these, we may be assured, Li Hung Chang was well acquainted, and yet he admits into his new treaty with France a clause in which the latter engages "to respect and to protect" the southern frontiers of China. "To protect" We have seen what a vista of grand potentialities these words open out to the ambitious Western pro-Consul in the East. There they are, however, in a treaty intended to bring to an end a series of difficulties caused by the same little words in a contract made ten years ago. It has been well said that the phase "to protect" in this treaty is both stupid and insulting. Stupid, because the southern frontier of China is in no danger from any one but the French themselves, unless, indeed, from a Power which has first defeated France, and, so to speak, passed over her body into China, in which case France could hardly "protect" China when she could not protect herself. Insulting, because it is an insult to any great nation to offer o protect her frontier. Li probably wanted to have order kept among the frontier mauraders, and thoughtlessly permitted this unhappy and ominous phrase to be employed.

But a still more unguarded and dangerous clause, if that be possible, was admitted to the treaty in this shape:—China agrees to conclude a treaty regulating the trade between herself and Annam, and, in lieu of an indemnity to France, she promises to give liberal concessions to that trade. Up to that time China never recognized the French claim to an indemnity; she repudiated it with scorn. She claimed to be protecting her own against unprovoked aggression, and to pay an indemnity under these circumstances would be like forcing the traveller to pay for the tailoring of the coat of the highwayman whom he has resisted. Nor, we may be certain, did Li ever dream of paying an indemnity; or by admitting the phrase into this treaty he has granted the principle; he has acknowledged the right of France to receive an indemnity, or a *quid pro quo*, and the *quid* takes the form of commercial advantages. The weapon which he has thus incautiously placed in the hands of his adversaries will undoubtedly be used with effect when he comes to arrange his commercial treaty. If what he offers is not regarded as satisfactory, we shall see the screw of the indemnity put on. His notion of what an indemnity should be and that of France will probably differ widely, as will of course their notions of an adequate equivalent. What defence he has to make for the insertion of these clauses may never be known. He is believed to have accepted at once what was offered, and, with a common Chinese to tendency not look beyond the first step, nor to seek for remote consequences from present acts, to have put his name to the capitulation without particularly examining the details. It may be asked: If Li, as the most competent judge of the matter, felt that his country was unequal to a contest with France, that only humiliation and loss awaited her in such a conflict, what else could he do but sign this treaty? What could China do but capitulate? Without attempting the task of formulating a policy for China under these circumstances, it may be said that she could retire within her own frontiers; she could withdraw her troops from Tonkin, and interfere no further with the French movements. She could recall her Minister from Paris after lodging a formal protest against the French proceedings *ab initio* with all the Powers of Europe, and then do nothing, Sign nothing, agree to nothing, and let France go on—and bide her own time. Would France venture to attack China in that case? I think not; for where would be the *casus belli*? And would Europe stand a Franco-Chinese war made under such circumstances? At any rate, even when on the verge of war, China could not sign a more damaging or dangerous treaty, or one more full of the seeds of future conflict and disaster than she has now done by the hands of Li Hung Chang.

M. ST. HILAIRE ON ENGLISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* sends the following opinion of M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire on the question of the Conference:—

At a moment when all eyes are fixed on the forthcoming Conference, and the attitude of the Great Powers with regard to the proposals of the English Government, it will be interesting to hear the opinion of an ex-Foreign Minister on the Egyptian question. Although the name of M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire may be apt to arouse distrust in some quarters (notwithstanding that it was supposed to convey a reassuring sound, on his arrival at the Quai d'Orsay, a few years ago), yet his reputation as a fair-minded, philosophical spirit has not been so affected as to impair the value of his judgment.

The translator of Aristotle, and author of other learned works, is living now a comparatively retired life in the pretty suburb of Passy. Of him it may, perhaps, be more truly said than of his revered master that he was thankful to return to his dear studies. Having at last tasted of the sweets of office, he found that they left a bitter taste in the mouth. There can be no reason to doubt the sincerity of his emphatic expression that he was happy to be rid of it.

A solitary old age has not, in M. St. Hilaire's case, soured his temperament or induced him to retire altogether to the heights of Olympus. It is true that his interest in the events of the day does not quite come up to the standard of a modern reporter, for a man more than half way between seventy and eighty may well echo, "What is it to me whether I know what is about to happen twenty-four hours sooner or later?" But the responsible author of the Tunis expedition is still too fresh in his green old age to withdraw his gaze from the course of events. It has been said that the aged do not always understand judgment; but the judgment of the aged is not on that account to be set aside as naught, especially when their judgment is laid down with all the fire and energy of mature years.

In the beginning of January, when I had the honour of conversing with M. St. Hiliare on Eastern affairs, his judgment was no less prompt than decisive.

"England," he said, "cannot be disinterested as regards the Soudan. This part of the Khedive's dominions must be regained, at whatever cost. England must make the necessary sacrifices, sooner or later—better sooner than later. I am aware that your Government is hampered by previous damaging declarations, but these should be effaced. The cry of Egypt for the Egyptians' is insane. You might as well set up the children to rule the parents

"England is committing a folly. What! You have your hands free, and you invite the co-operation of Europe. For what purpose? To extricate you from the mess into which you have plunged yourselves? What Mr. Gladstone is doing is stupid; there is no common sense in it. I confess that I am grieved to see the spectacle that England is presenting to the world. England, whom we have always regarded as symbolical of strength, resolution, and practical ability, can do nothing better than ruin a country, and then turn round, in a helpless manner, to invoke the aid of others. To do what? To restore the finances. But have a good policy, and the finances will soon right themselves. Govern the country, take power in hand, prepare to resist the invasion which is ready to burst over Lower Egypt—that invasion, which is nothing more than a horde of lions and tigers.

"Who shall prevent you? Not we, assuredly, who backed out of the business two years ago—great mistake that it was, in my opinion. As for the other Powers, all that they need is to see Egypt recover her prosperity, which can never be hoped for as long as things continue as at present. The Khedive alone will never succeed in consolidating a Government.

"As regards the financial question, England, which is endeavouring to convert a portion of her debt into 2½ and 2¼ per cents., can well afford to guarantee a loan of eight millions sterling to Egypt t 4 per cent., which would certainly not be a reater injury to the English Exchequer than a 3 per cent. reduction of interest on the existing Egyptian debt would be an iniquity. Nevertheless, I should not be surprised if our Government were to give way to a proposal of this nature, partly through deference to Mr. Gladstone, and also for fear of a Conservative reaction in England, which might bring into power a party hostile to France and desirous of avenging the sort of humiliation experienced by the country.

"To sum up. What you ought to do is that which we have done in Tunis—establish a protectorate, without fear. These views I have already expressed in print."

It is curious that in the teeth of such uncompromising opinions the same speaker should have gone on almost in the same breath to denounce the ill-timed aggressive zeal of his own Government, which has just established a protectorate over Cambodia—an act which M. St. Hilaire likewise characterized as a folly in the present burdened condition of French finances. "There will go another 200 or 300 millions of francs!" he exclaimed. But there was not time to discuss this apparent discrepancy. Luncheon was announced, and as the amiable host descended to his temperate repast, he concluded briskly, "There, I have spoken my mind." Who will venture to doubt this?

A NATIVE'S VIEW OF ENGLISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

TAKLA BEY, Editor of "Les Pyramides," Cairo, writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Having come to London for the one purpose of defending the case of my country, I take the liberty of asking a little room in your journal for the publication of this article, in which I propose to set forth the views of the Egyptian people.

I do not intend in this article to go through all that has occurred in my country during these last two years, in which everything has been in the hands of English agents. It would be a long business, and would exhaust the patience of your readers. The results obtained under the three heads of finance, administration, and policy speak far more eloquently than I could do. From the financial point of view, the deficit in the Budget, the exhausted state of the Treasury, the absence of credit, stagnation of business and commerce, are all facts which stand in no need of proof. Egypt has never suffered so acute a crisis before; never has her Treasury had to support such crushing charges. The taxes do not come in, and the Government has been obliged to have recourse to advances at exorbitant rates in order to meet present exigencies. The financial situation, in short, is, that Egypt is on the verge of becoming bankrupt, if indeed she is not so already.

From the administrative point of view, everything is in a mess. Theft, brigandage, and assassination are going on wholesale. Security is threatened, and all the prestige of the native Government has been destroyed. Clifford Lloyd played the despot, and behaved towards the Government and its employés, as well as towards the Egyptian people, with a tyranny worthy of the Mamelukes. He ignored the Government, dismissed its employès and maltreated the Notables. He was the defender and benefactor of criminals, and released prisoners and quashed judgments. And what is the result? Complete disorganization and chaos indescribable.

Politically, the advice, or rather the orders, of the English agents have lost the Soudan, a country originally conquered by the blood and treasure of the Egyptians in the interests of humanity and civilization. It would be a different matter if this policy had merely resulted in the loss of that vast and fertile region; but more than that, it has led to massacres and slavery, which the English philanthropists once so bitterly opposed. The English policy in the Soudan has rendered its pacification impossible, and has turned a local insurrection into a religious revolution.

Such is the condition—political, financial, and administrative—of my unfortunate country; such is the result of your English occupation. The English agents have had nothing to complain of all the time either from Egyptians or from strangers. Throughout the length and breadth of the country there have been no obstacles created, no ill-will displayed, no *arrière pensée* shown. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, as well as the Conservative leaders, have been speaking in Parliament and in the country against any idea of annexation; but all the while the English agents in Egypt have been acting as absolute masters, and have played the part not of saviours or protectors, but of conquerors and despots. Now that everything is in a state of ruin and disorganization, we see a part of the London press trying to force the hand of the Government, and make it formally annex the country. And what surprises us is that Liberal and even Radical papers should thus abjure their principles and traditions, ignore treaties and national rights, and forget their own criticisms upon Lord Beaconsfield's policy in Zululand and Afghanistan.

How can the position of Egypt as an integral part of the Ottoman Empire be ignored? Egypt during this last century has more than once been the subject of a European Conference, and the treaties are still in existence. Is England going to be driven by the intoxication of victory to tear all these treaties up with her own hands, and especially the Treaty of Paris, by which Europe guaranteed the integrity of Turkey, and which was due to the initiative of the great Lord Palmerston? In that case, why the Crimean War, and why the naval demonstration at the time of the Russo-Turkish war? Was the Cyprus Convention meant not to defend Turkey against foreign invasion, but to give an example to other Powers of how to take what they wanted? If England takes Egypt, how will she ever be able to resist or even to protest against Russia's taking Constantinople, or Austria's taking Salonica? And how, too, can the *protocole de désintéressement* signed at the last Constantinople Conference be forgotten, or Lord Granville's Circulars to the European Powers? No! the public opinion of England will assuredly not allow the country to be led into any such undertaking. One can forgive the badness of a policy if the evil consequences are uncertain or distant, but not when they are so well known and palpable. If we look into the greatness of England, we shall see that it is based on her formidable maritime power and on her defence of national rights—on the latter no less than on the former. But the seizure of Egypt would rob her of this latter element of greatness, by which it was that she was able to arrest the victorious march of Russia on Constantinople.

We are told that Egypt is the road to India, and therefore England is bound to seize the country. But the argument is false and feeble. India has long been under English rule, and Egypt has never been a source of danger. There is a power which England has to fear in India; but the road lies not through the Suez Canal, but through Afghanistan. It is on that side that England should be on her guard, and not on the side of Egypt, where, thanks to her maritime supremacy, England has nothing to fear. We Egyptians recognize, indeed, quite well the prestige that belongs to England of right since her military intervention. Yes, we know that Arabi—who, thanks to the kind officers of England, is alive to this day—was the cause of our misfortunes, and that we have to pay for his faults. But this prestige, which is engraved on the hearts of Orientals in general and of Egyptians in particular, will be lost for ever on the day when England annexes Egypt and thereby drives us into the arms of Russia.

And now let me give you the true solution. As for *finance*—a subject which ought to be treated separately—I have always been in favour of a Mixed Control. Of all the institutions which have been established in Egypt by the intervention of Europe, the only successful ones are the mixed tribunals and the Caisse de la Dette Publique—both of them international institutions. For the sake of Egypt, therefore, as well as of her creditors, I am for an International Control, which would at once guarantee the general interests and prevent jealousies and intrigues.

The *administration*, on the other hand, should be confided to natives, who would know how to enforce order and secure public safety. To ignore the capacity of natives in the art of administration is to deny the misery of the country during these months in which the administration has been in English hands. I remember when Riaz Pasha was appointed Minister of the Interior after Tel-el-Kebir—scarcely a month after Arabi's rebellion had been crushed—that one used to ask oneself whether Egypt had really been through a revolution at all. And how was it that order was thus re-established and security obtained? Simply and solely because the Ministry of the Interior was confided to an Egyptian statesman, and the English did not interfere with the administration.

The *political* question, which so terrifies England in her anxiety for the safety of India, is really easier to settle than are the others. Place Egypt under a European guarantee; let the Powers formally engage never to occupy the country. The guarantee should respect also the right of his Majesty the Sultan as sole master and Sovereign of Egypt. England would then have nothing more to fear, and she would prove both to Europe and to the Egyptians that she has acted honourably throughout, respecting treaty obligations, and defending the rights of the weak against the strong. It is by this policy of justice that England could place not only Egypt but the whole of the East under her moral protectorate.

There remains the question of the Soudan. Here the only logical and effective solution is a Turkish expedition. There are three reasons for prefering such an expedition to any other; first, it would be the least expensive; secondly, the Sultan would be going into his own country, and would outrage no national rights; and thirdly (and this is the strongest argument of all), the rebellion now is religious, and it is for the Kalifat to suppress it. The moment the flag of the Kalifat flies in the Soudan the rebel chiefs will lay down their arms, for Islam does not fight against Islam. If the solution I have sketched out were adopted, there would be no need for reopening the Eastern Question.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury, St. Edmund's, writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 19.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ⅛ lower at 100⅝, but Indian loans, both sterling and rupee, were unchanged. French Rentes in Paris had advanced ½ to 107¾, probably owing to the Chinese question showing signs of coming to a settlement. Private telegrams from China received here to-day in fact say that it is currently reported a settlement has actually been arrived at, on the basis of a much reduced indemnity, and should this be confirmed, one of the adverse influences in connection with business generally, but more especially in regard to our local mill industry, will have been removed.

In the London General Produce markets, Linseed is dull and partially 3d. per quarter lower. Poppy Seed is quoted 9d. higher to arrive by Canal and 6d. per quarter *via* Cape. Rapeseed and Wheat are given as unchanged.

Cotton on the whole indicates a very quiet tone. In Liverpool yesterday the market was reported steady; sales 10,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats; spot prices unchanged, Americans to arrive 1-32d. lower. To-day the report is quiet, Surats in favour of buyers, the sales being only 5,000 bales, including 600 Surats, but prices still unaltered. In New York there was no change whatever yesterday, but to-day futures show a recovery of 3 points again at 10·48 cents for November.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple, the movements in which during the week have resulted in a decline of 100,000 bales in the visible supply for all Europe, and a decrease of 26,000 bales in the Liverpool stock, which now stand 217,000 and 130,000 bales respectively below the same time last year. Six weeks ago it was generally anticipated the deficiency by this time would have been much wider, but spinners have been unexpectedly cautious in their buying, whilst in addition to free supplies from this side the financial difficulties in the States have caused shipments thence for Europe to go forward on a much more liberal scale than the limited stocks in the country would have led any one to expect. During the past week the shipments from America to Liverpool have again been heavy comparitively speaking, and so long as this is the case there will be an indisposition to believe in a small American crop, and proportionately little inducement to consumers to buy for more than immediate requirements.

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 18th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	1,990,000	2,207,860	1,802,920
„ „ Surats	647,000	555,010	766,950

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	861,000	991,380	809,510
„ London	55,000	46,130	66,620
American afloat		38,000	19,000
East Indian „		141,000	184,000
		1,216,560	1,079,130
Price of Mid-Uplands	6¼d.	5 7-16d.	6 15-16d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera ...	4¾d.	4 1-16d.	5d.
Difference	1½d.	1⅜d.	1 15-16d.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	4,000	9,000	8,100
„ Exports to U. K.	23,000	20,000	6,000
„ „ Continent....	4,000	2,000	17,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	4,790,000	5,906,000	4,630,000
„ Exports to U. K. „ ..	2,339,000	2,778,000	2,220,100
„ „ Cont. „ ..	1,406,000	1,801,000	1,237,000
„ Stock in the Ports	256,000	347,000	222,000
Saturday's Receipts	Nil.	1,000	800

Here we have again had a blank day in Cotton so far as export business is concerned, and prices are nominally unchanged.

Of WHEAT and SEEDS the same may be said, the rain having stopped active business.

FREIGHTS are extremely quiet. For Liverpool the demand is slow even at 20s., and there is nothing at all doing in the shape of forward chartering.

EXCHANGE continues dull and tending lower. There is not, however, sufficient paper in the market to thoroughly test rates which are accordingly to some extent nominal. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 7¼d.	„
Do. Three months' sight		1s. 7 21-32d.	„
Credits	do. do.	1s. 7 25-32d.	„
Francs	do. do.	Fcs. 2·08¼ to ½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER keeps dull and unaltered at Rs. 100 5-16 for Fours and Rs. 102¾ to ⅞ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES show no improvement. Spinning Mills in most cases are unaltered, but we notice a decline of Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian whilst Dhurrumsey's have recovered to Rs. 462½ and Hydrabad to Rs. 1,255. Fort Press shares have advanced to Rs. 3,150 and Prince of Wales to Rs. 710. Banks show no change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	788¾
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	90

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	700	2,925	Rs. 5	770
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,400	Rs. 13	350

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	213-3-0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares..	...	£20	130-14-6	do.	585
Ditto ..	...	£20	65-7-3	do.	
Ditto ..	...	£20	1-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry Co..	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares...	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	50

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 15th July, as compared with that for the 24th June:—

	June 24.			July 15.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	40,09,436	4	4	41,59,436	4	4
Treasury Balance	2,40,20,377	11	7	2,46,82,055	14	1
Other Deposits	1,90,16,926	6	10	2,04,30,247	4	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,01,680	13	2	5,37,506	13	6
Sundries	19,97,154	6	3	13,28,016	11	6
Rs...	6,95,48,575	10	2	7,11,37,263	0	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	77,06,064	0	0	77,65,112	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	37,97,050	0	0	42,16,450	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	1,97,99,627	7	5	94,11,276	4	4
Credits on do.	61,12,416	4	3	61,72,681	8	10
Bills Discounted	1,76,80,252	5	8	1,72,45,301	11	10
Balances with other Banks	9,03,297	5	6	5,40,383	0	1
Bullion	2,563	5	0	2,180	0	0
Dead Stock	11,92,897	1	1	11,77,690	6	10
Stamps	10,360	11	0	9,504	1	0
Sundries	5,05,480	15	11	8,17,799	8	8
Cash at Head Office	84,13,363	2	6	88,91,826	6	0
Do. at Branches	1,24,25,202	15	10	1,48,87,058	0	6
Rs...	6,95,48,575	10	2	7,11,37,263	0	1

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOSKING—July 17, at Dhulia, Khandesh, the wife of Edward Hosking, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WADIA—July 20, at Clare-road, Byculla, Hormasjee Bomanjee Wadia, aged 58 years. Funeral at 8 o'clock this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGE.

BADHAM—CAMPBELL—July 14, at Calcutta, by the Rev. C. Jordan, Edward Cust Badham, to Louisa Mary Alice Campbell.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1884.

THE danger of a renewed quarrel between France and China seems to be now averted. A private telegram received yesterday in Bombay states that the Chinese Government has agreed to pay an indemnity of five millions of taels—about one million sterling—for the attack on the French troops near Langson. Reuter informs us that Langson, Caobang, and Laokai are to be surrendered to the French within a month. We may therefore conclude that the affair is now satisfactorily arranged, and that there will be no war. Admiral Courbet, with his squadron, was at Foochow three days ago, awaiting the result of the negotiations about the indemnity, which, as we now learn, has proved satisfactory. The anxiety and uncertainty consequent on the sudden re-opening of the Franco-Chinese question had a very depressing effect on Bombay business, and it will be a great relief to millowners and merchants to learn that everything has been arranged, and that there will be no breach of the peace in the Far East.

THE Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the extension of railway communications in India has been issued in London, and to-day we publish a long telegram from our correspondent giving an authentic abstract of its recommendations. The great, and we might indeed say vital, importance of this Parliamentary document, which will shape the course of railway development in this country for years to come, need not be pointed out; every one who has taken any interest in the opening up of India to commercial enterprise, and in the security of its vast populations from famine, will understand fully the magnitude of the interests at stake. As we anticipated some days since, the general tenour of the Report is satisfactory enough. The main proposal of the Government of India, that three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six miles of railway should be constructed during the next six years at an expenditure £27,750,000, has been approved. A distinct advance has been effected in regard to the question of gauge. The Committee has pronounced in favour of laying all trunk lines and all the principal feeders on the broad gauge, the metre gauge being only resorted to where it is already in use and has been successful, and where the traffic is light. To give emphasis to this decision the Report points to the general consensus of opinion amongst experts—Mr. Rendle being of course an exception—that break of gauge should be avoided. If this emphatic declaration had been made before the Strachey influence succeeded in marring the Rajputana line, and reducing its usefulness to a minimum, we should not now have in prospect the conversion of that line to the broad gauge, as the only means of obviating the inconvenience occasioned by the double break of gauge and the inadequacy of the metre gauge to meet the demands upon it. In future important lines will not be spoiled by either of those misfortunes. The Nagpore supplement of the direct Bombay and Calcutta line and the Bhopal-Jhansi-Cawnpore system are now safe from the conjurations of the metre-gaugists. The country is also to be congratulated on the approval by the Committee of the proposal of the Government of India that thirty-four lines, equal to three thousand four hundred and thirty-two miles of railway, costing £24,250,000, should be constructed by means of private enterprise. It is added that in regard to these lines the Government should make a grant of land only. Does this mean that limited guarantees should not be given also in so far as these lines are concerned? This can scarcely be the case, for the guarantee system is discussed and very distinctly approved in another paragraph of the Report.

We have said that in the main the Report of the Committee is satisfactory enough, inasmuch as it accepts and sanctions the general scheme of the Government of India. There are, however, important reservations on the question of methods and means which will certainly give rise to delays and misgiving. In the first place, the Committee has refused to accede to the proposal to capitalise £200,000 a year of the Famine Fund in order to procure £11,000,000 to be expended upon the construction of certain lines by guaranteed companies within the next five years. Dr. Hunter was cross-examined as to the practicability of raising so large an amount of capital by setting aside two hundred thousand a year from the Famine Fund, but he said that the operation was one quite within the scope of practical finance. He explained that the whole of the expenditure would not be effected at once. Interest on the £11,000,000 at 4 per cent. represented £440,000 per annum, but the maximum amount of interest that would fall due in any year was £250,000, while for the first year it would only be £85,000. The net charge for interest for the whole six years would be £1,117,500, or rather less than £200,000 a year. Dr. Hunter argued—and as we think conclusively—that it was quite in accordance with principles hitherto accepted and acted upon to expend portion of the Famine Fund in this way. The object of the Famine Fund is to defray the charges of two insurances against famine. There is first, the financial insurance, which is accomplished by taking one-half of the Famine Fund, or £750,000 a year, and paying off debt with it. The second insurance is what might be called the executive insurance—the making of railways and other public works that will protect the people in time of famine. The second half of the famine fund, or £750,000 a year, is devoted to this purpose. At present the Government divide this sum into two amounts—£250,000 to be expended in irrigation works, and £500,000 on railways. What the Government proposed was to take £200,000 from this latter sum and, instead of expending it in the form of capital on the construction of railways, to use it for the purpose of defraying the interest on the £11,000,000 to be raised and expended by companies in the construction of lines within the next five years. The effect of this operation would be, first, to increase the financial responsibility of the country for a time; secondly, the duration of the responsibility would be limited to the expiry of the period of guarantee; thirdly, the people would have an enormously greater system of railways to relieve them in time of famine than if the £200,000 was spent as capital in the construction of railways; and fourthly, by the development of their trading industry by this larger number of railways they would be better prepared for times of famine, and when a time of famine came they would be in a better position to deal with it. It was objected to this plan that if £200,000 was hypothecated in this way it would not be available in times of actual famine; but Dr. Hunter replied that in any case the £200,000 is hypothecated. If it be expended as capital every year, the lines on which it is expended are laid out on some plan, and they could not cease the expenditure in any year without defeating the whole purpose of the expenditure. This seems to us to be cogent and conclusive. But the Committee refuses to sanction the scheme, and thus places in something more than jeopardy the proposal to procure eleven millions of capital under that head.

The Committee also lays down that there is to be no additional taxation for the development of the railway system, so that there is no possibility of procuring the needed £200,000 from any other source than the Famine Fund. We must take it then that the Committee has at a stroke of the pen removed from the list of possible railway lines those which the Government of India proposed to construct by means of companies with limited guarantees at an expenditure of eleven millions of money. Add to this that the Committee recommends that the decision as to the amount of yearly borrowings shall rest with the Secretary of State and his Council, and not with the Government of India, and we shall understand how much reason there is to moderate our hopes as to the progress likely to result from the acceptance in the main of the proposals put before the Committee on the part of the Government. The yearly loans required are, as far as possible, to be raised in India, the Committee being of opinion that as the rupee loans are not absorbed in this country, but are really transferred to England, they do not differ in their effect on exchange from sterling loans. Why then recommend that the Government should borrow in India in preference to England? According to the Committee's view, it would come to the same thing in either case. However, let us take the Report as it stands. It registers a distinct advance on things as they were. The Government is authorised to construct within the next six years three thousand nine hundred miles—less four miles—of railway out of its own resources, and to procure the construction of three thousand four hundred and thirty miles by private enterprise. The interpolation of the narrow gauge on trunk lines, with the break of gauge nuisance, is banned, and will be henceforth known no more. The system of limited guarantees is sanctioned until the time comes when private capitalists will have sense enough to discard those crutches. There are some drawbacks which we have indicated, but on the whole the Report will be accepted by the public as satisfactory.

THE chief feature of the weather during the past week is no longer a matter of news, the daily reports having already made known the gratifying fact that good and plentiful rain has fallen in most parts of the country. Speaking generally, there has been less rain in the South Konkan than during the previous week, but in all other districts there has been more. The average daily rainfall of the South Konkan stations, Karwar, and Rutnagherry during the past week was respectively 87 cents and 75 cents as compared with 1 inch 55 cents and 1 inch 70 cents of the previous week. In Bombay, where during the previous week the daily average was only 69 cents, it has during the past week been over 2 inches; and at Surat, where previously it was only 14 cents, it has been 1 inch 18 cents. Similarly, taking two interior stations, at Poona during the previous week the average daily fall was only 3 cents, whereas during the past week it has been 37 cents; and at Mallegaum, where, with the exception of 14 cents on the Saturday there was no rain at all in the previous week, there has during the past week been a total of more than 6 inches. Without wearying our readers by quoting more figures, we may state that from Dharwar, Sholapore, Sattara, and other Deccan districts have come fairly good reports; and from Khandesh, Gujerat, Kattywar, and Cutch the reports have been almost everything that could be desired. Sind, during the early part of the week, does not appear to have had the showers which perhaps might have been expected, and which apparently were needed; but the meteorological reports of Saturday announce that "heavy rain" had that day fallen in the Indus valley. In Bombay itself during the past week the rainfall has been considerably above the normal; the total fall having been 14 inches 61 cents (of which 7 inches 40 cents fell between 10 a.m. on the 13th and 10 a.m. on the 14th), whereas the normal rainfall for the week is only 6 inches 15 cents. The excessive fall on the 13th at Bombay and at Mallegaum—where nearly 6 inches of rain fell—was apparently due to the coalescence of a "barometric depression" which had crossed over the peninsula from the Bay of Bengal with a similar depression which was on the point of forming over the Bombay coast. These "barometric depressions," which have only in recent years been properly studied and brought to light, are of considerable practical importance. Strictly speaking they are cyclones, and like cyclones are known to travel across the country on certain definite lines, and to be accompanied by a low barometer, an excessive amount of atmospheric moisture, and the usual veering of the winds; but they differ from what are commonly known as cyclones in being spread over a greater region of country, in being less intense, and in having only light or moderate winds. They may do good, as the one now under consideration has done to those districts which required rain; or they may do damage, as the present one has done to the railway lines in the Central Provinces, where, as also in Lower Bengal, there had already been a rainfall above the average. The result of the past week's weather has been, so far as at present known, satisfactory in all parts of the Presidency; sowing operations have progressed and in many parts been completed; prices have gone down, and prospects everywhere have brightened. In Bombay the rainfall has been brought up nearly to the average: the average reckoning from the 1st June to the 19th July is 36½ inches; the fall this year has been 32 inches. In other parts of the Presidency although the results of a comparison of figures might not look quite so satisfactory, still all cause for present anxiety is removed. The immediate prospects of the weather lead one to look forward to a break before long. The barometer has gone up considerably, and the rain along the south-west coast has been light during the past few days.

WHAT SIMLA IS SAYING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

BESIDES the prevailing fog, two subjects are uppermost in the general conversation of Simla—the Constitution of the Afghan Boundary Commission, and the question, Government from the Hills compared with Government from the Plains. This last subject is not to be disregarded by a correspondent who finds himself in a country with six Governments on the spot and a seventh eight thousand miles away.

As to the relative merits of Hill Government and Plain Government, they appear to me like as two peas. But what is puzzling is this demand which you, my editor, have set up for a capital of India. Surely, if there is one thing not wanted it is a fresh capital. Very certainly no other dynasty than ours has had so many capitals. In India, look round and count half a dozen capitals. There are the three Presidency capitals, and there are the hill-station capitals. Bombay is peculiary well off in the matter, for you can boast of Bombay, Poona, and Mahableshwar. Then, again, Bengal can boast of Calcutta and Darjeeling, Madras of Madras and Ooty, the North-West Provinces of Allahabad and Naini Tal, and the Punjab of Lahore and Simla. Simla, besides, is a capital to them all, not the Punjab alone; and is (quite *par parenthèse*) a particularly capital place for invalids, the Intelligence Branch of our Army, young ladies who win the title of "The Subaltern's Joy," Messrs. Lowrie and Laurie, hotel proprietors, who have absolutely no connection whatsoever with any hotel owner of a similar name, and to persons from every part of India of the highest rank and fashion. I grant that much depends on how you define a capital. But suppose you consider a capital as a locality whence the administration of a given region is carried on: is it not clear that in this sense Simla, Calcutta, Bombay and Poona, Ooty and Madras are all to be described as capitals alike? And for this among many other reasons does it seem strange that every native paper and the *Times'* correspondent, who is grilling in Calcutta, should want the whole business put through in that capital. We have an abundance of capitals of all sorts and sizes and thermometrical readings in divers quarters of the country, thank goodness; and I hope we shall continue to enjoy them all.

Permit the observation that, although it is quite reasonable to speak of the additional expense entailed by the exodus to the hills, since additional expense there doubtless is, it is quite unreasonable to speak of the increased efficiency of the Government in the plains; and Madras will find some difficulty in persuading people that Mr. Grant Duff's Government could either pass more beneficent laws or frame more grammatical Resolutions in a stew-pan than in an ice-house. A friend in the Public Works tells me that for his part the amount of work is just the same in Calcutta as it is here. He says he is desperately hard-worked in both places (and many Government officials have assured me of the same thing). He says, indeed, I can have no idea how hard-worked he is; but that I shall see what I shall see when a memorandum on the coleoptera that is afflicting the crops in Oudh is brought out signed with his name and formally acknowledged by the Imperial Government. Now, my friend acknowledges that his memorandum would have been out just as soon if he had been writing in Calcutta, and I am fain to think that work and efficiency are much of a muchness here and there. My friend attends office in Simla from 10 to 5; if he is playing in the *Parvenu* or *Patience*, of course those are public works of an order to which even the Oudh coleoptera must give place until he has leisure to attend to the little pest. Because if the *Parvenu* or *Patience* were postponed to the coleoptera several industrious amateurs would consider themselves hardly entreated, and feel quite seriously put out.

But let us be just to Calcutta and Madras. Even if it be the case that efficiency suffers in the plains, it ought to be merely a question of dandelion and podophyllin. Eno or Pyretic Saline or a liver pill should set all right, and if your hard-worked Secretary to Government did not fail to lay in in time a stock of the immortal Cockle, it is highly probable there would be no complaints as regards his varying efficiencies. If a lack of efficiency is noticeable in higher quarters, the remedy remains the same. A Viceroy who began the day by proposing to "split an Eno" with his Council might face without anxiety the tale of work cut out for him.

The speculations on the Afghan Boundary Commission are of a most interesting and violent nature. One military member of our circle offers rupees one hundred to rupee one that the English will be diddled (his expression) by the Russians; and all through that infernal old humbug Gladstone, by Gad. The gallant gentleman cannot be induced to plainly say what the diddling process is to consist of, and will by no means listen to any suggestion that the English on the other hand may diddle the Russians. To suppose for an instant that the Afghans may diddle both English and Russian appears in exactly as ridiculous a light to the company as the insinuation that two such highminded Powers as these last are conspiring to do the Afghan. For, as our military man says, why count the Afghan at all? What, it pleases him to ask, has this miserable barbarian to do with such tremendous interests as are at stake between two European Powers, and brought by the force of momentous recent events to the political front? And where is the use of being civilised at all if you cannot do what you like with those who are uncivilised, or at least less civilised than yourself? Accordingly, the military member of our company, after having had Mr. Gladstone strangled as a preliminary, would propose to march into and across Afghanistan with about 10,000 men. He would then advise the Russian Governor to clear out of Sarrakhs, and would not fail to declare he meant to stand no nonsense from the Russian nation. After that he would fix a few large forts in the neighbourhood of a brand-new boundary, and come back to be made a C. I. E.

Au contraire, we have a civilian of our party who not only believes something has yet to be said on behalf of the Ameer of Afghanistan, but who even distantly hints he has, like the character drawn by Walter Scott, "taken a keek" into the contents of the despatches which we all know are passing and repassing between the Foreign Offices of Simla and Kabul. Our civilian begs we will remember that the person and the thing most concerned are the Ameer of Afghanistan and the country of the Ameer; that it is of the highest moment to the Ameer whether he shall have foisted on him the inclusion of territory which may entail serious responsibilities in keeping the peace or whether he may be deprived of territory which is now a source of revenue. Our civilian even holds that the Ameer has been treated in very questionable fashion of course, that is, from the Ameer's point of view; that the Ameer may with justice complain he is regarded as a cipher by England and Russia; that he has no security the coming delimitation is to be final and not liable to be set aside whenever either makes a new move on the Eastern chess-board that is in the least obnoxious to the suspicions, prestige, or prejudices of the other; that no ruler, barbarian or not, can view with anything but the most profound dislike the passage through his dominions of self-elected commissioners and an escort wearing the formidable appearance of an army; that the boundary question has never arisen at all, or if it has arisen, it did not arise between Afghanistan and any other Power, or between England and Russia, but only between Persia and Russia on account of the advance on Sarrakhs beyond the river and within Persian limits; and that in fact the action of England and Russia is not far short of being an act of unwarrantable interference and contrary to the spirit of sound international law. For, as our civilian continues, if international law is sound at all it is as sound in the region where the Persian, Afghan, and Russian confines touch as along the line of the Danube or in the heart of Europe; and he says if the advance of Russia to Sarrakhs is a wrong to any one it is a wrong to Persia, who may avenge her own injury or else formally ask English help. What this thorough-paced follower of Grotious was especially anxious to learn from us was whether we expected by this new device of a Commission and fresh boundary lines to stay the approach of Russia when, as a matter of historical fact, nothing that she or we have ever said or sworn has in the very slightest degree retarded the progress of Russia in the field of Central Asian politics she has made her own.

From small things to great. There is something to be said about the *Parvenu*, now in rehearsal. Will you come behind the scenes with me for a moment? Do not mind that raging lunatic at the wings; he has played in the *Unequal Match*, but has been squeezed out of the *Parvenu*. What do you see on the stage? Five people foaming at the mouth; that is to start with. Do not, however, be frightened; they are very infuriated now with one another, but afterwards they will be jolly and sup with a noble lord. Perhaps you are curious as to what is the matter? Well, it is not really very much; but in moments of articulation you may discover what it is—nothing more than that every one has got the wrong part assigned to him or her, and some not had any parts assigned at all. "I can't do this." "I don't look that." "You are bound to come to utter grief as 'Sir Fulke.'" "*You* a Charles." "*Me* Claude.'" And so forth, until *New Men and Ald Acres* is proposed, and the raving lunatic is sent off to Williams' to see if there are enough copies of the play to go round. The lunatic returns very depressed to say there are not; the scene becomes animated once more; and in fine the *Parvenu*, it is decided, shall go on. Perhaps you remember that last year private hospitality presented the play to Simla *gratis*! Now it is said no one will pay to go and see it. That is a mistake. They will go, everyone of them. But you will observe that nothing of the dramatic sort can be quite happily brought off in Simla without much heart-burning, delirium, accusation, taunt, battle, armistice, and champagne supper with a noble lord.

Two pieces of information of an interest particular to Simla may be post-scripted. It is feared that Mrs. Ilbert, who has not by any means got over the accident to her knee at Darjeeling, may have to return home in October. It is hoped that the younger daughter of the Commander-in-Chief is now out of all danger from her recent severe attack of typhoid.

It is raining and fogging here like mad. I do believe we have got hold of the real monsoon here this time.

LITERARY GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 27.

THERE was published on Monday last rather a notable book, *Voyage à travers le Monde*, by Albert Wolff, who is one of the principal writers on the *Figaro* newspaper. Notable I have said; and chiefly on account of its author, for Monsieur Albert Wolff has a strange personality, and his history is remarkable as showing what strength of will, determination of purpose, and a dogged perseverance can do. As his name implies, he is a German—a German of Cologne as a matter of fact. He is, moreover, a Jew. Furthermore, when he first came to Paris, many years ago, he was friendless and, what is much worse (for we all know that "slow rises Worth by poverty depressed"), penniless. He could not at that time speak more than a few words of French. How comes it then that this man, whose nationality and whose creed are in this land so terribly against any chances of even mediocre success, has acquired fame and wealth by following the literary profession in a country with the language of which, a few years ago, he was almost entirely unacquainted? Be it repeated, he had at the outset neither friends nor money, which are however, little talent they may bolster up, very fair passports to literary as well to other success. A young Frenchman comes to London. He has no money, not one respectable coat. He hardly knows enough English to ask his way to Leicester-square. We meet him, haply, and he says unto us: "In less than twenty years I shall have made my name in English literature. Through the columns of the *Times* I shall lead political opinion; in the *Saturday Review* I shall make or mar an author; the *Athenæum* and the *Academy* will struggle for my copy on the fine arts; I shall dictate on fashions in the *Queen*, on sporting matters in the *Field*, on domestic comforts in *Cassell's Household Journal*. In short, I shall be an authority on everything, a rival to George Augustus Sala." What should we say or think, you or I, who with money, social position, friends, an Oxford or Cambridge education, introductions to editors and personal acquaintances with selling-novel-writers and applauded bards, have four hundred times endeavoured to pass an article on current politics into *Lloyd's Newspaper*, say, or a thrilling romance into the *Family Herald* and, as many times, have had romance or article returned with that heartrending, soul-depressing, maddening hieroglyphic "D. W. T." on your manuscript, or mine, inscribed? We should think him mad and, perhaps, hint that the Thames was by the like of him uninflammable. Yet Albert Wolff—and all honour to him for it—has achieved a harder task than our imaginary young Frenchman laid out for himself. The portals of French journalism are more rigidly guarded even than those of the same profession in England. The papers here are fewer in number and smaller in size, while the competition amongst embryo journalists is for many reasons much keener. One reason is that one signs one's articles here—this flattereth vanity; another, that one good article in one of the good papers here can make a man's name and fame for life. "Who is Jean Prudhomme?" "What, don't you know?" "No." "Why, he wrote that splendid article on The Rise and Fall of the Chignon in France in the *Figaro* seven years ago." So is literary fame made in Paris. Albert Wolff succeeded, because *il savait se faire valoir*. Dumas, the elder I mean, ruled Paris when Wolff first came here. Wolff's first step was to make the *maître's* acquaintance. His persistent calls, despite many refusals of admittance, awaked Alexander Dumas's attention. One fine morning he received the shabby German Jew in his bathroom, and the while he performed his matutinal ablutions Wolff recited selections from the German classics. He managed to interest Dumas in him, and presently was appointed his secretary. In this capacity he was brought into hourly contact with the first *litterateurs* of the day; as representative of Dumas he was much courted; French, and the best, was soon acquired; and to-day Albert Wolff is one of the most important men—certainly, the most important journalist in Paris. His book treats of different journeys which he has undertaken as special correspondent to the *Figaro*. Journey No. I was to London, where he visited those mysterious regions with which Mr. Sims and the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* have made us familiar. Boozing kens, penny gaffs, penny dosses, (these terms, unless the transpontine melodramatist deceives, are the correct ones) were all inspected and are here described. He finds Trafalgar-square "a gigantic monument of English bad taste; the Bank is the English triumphal arch." The "West End," according to him, is somewhere between St. Paul's Cathedral and the City. (I note this for the guidance of tourists and the better information of future Baedekers.) He much approves of our police system and our arrangements for relieving the poor but honest. The poor but dishonest, their amusements, habits, refreshments, and pursuits excited his interest in no small degree. The article is interesting enough and commendably free from that foolish spiteful criticism which has characterized recent books on England. Accounts of journeys to different parts of Europe, and notably one to Moscow, where he witnessed the coronation of the Czar, make up the rest of the volume. The style is good, Parisian to the root, and the book as interesting as a book of travels in these much-travelled days can be made.

No other books, excepting some seventy new novels, have appeared this week. You see, we have got *Sapho* to read, and then there is *Les Blasphèmes*. Ordinary brains such as ours need several weeks to study and mentally digest such prodigies of modern thought as this. Literary activity of another kind, however, has manifested itself in the appearance of several new dailies. There has been some unpleasantness in the office of *La France*, the editor having suddenly changed his political views, and from waging a *guerra al cuchillo* on that dread *ferry*-man, having become Opportunist of the Opportunists. This revolted the feelings of many of the writers; some went one way and founded *La France Libre*, others launched on the sea of editorial troubles in *La France Nouvelle*, and the rest, three in number ("while three men hold together, *La France* is less by three") have found their *pannus* and, let us hope, their *panis* in *La Nouvelle Presse*. May all these papers succeed as well as *Le Matin* has done. Started but a few months ago, *Le Matin* and its English edition, the *Morning News*, changed hands last week for a hundred thousand pounds—a cool hundred thousand pounds as Joe Gargery would have said.

You will be sorry to hear that some several cases of cholera have broken out at Toulon, and that deaths from this morbus have occurred in that city. Toulon is much to be pitied, but not perhaps more than we are here, who in this appalling heat have la citoyenne Paule Mincke—you know all about her and her children Spartacus, Blanqui, Lucifer, Revolution, et preaching reform, social and moral, from the house-tops. Gladly would we barter the whole Mincke family, aye, and all manner of reform, social and political to boot, for the slightest breath of air, came it from north, east, south, or west.

THE RIPON CLUB.

THE Ripon Club, which is founded by the Parsees on the model of similar English institutions, and is the first of its kind, at least on this side of India, was opened for the members on Saturday. The leaders of all classes of the native community have long recognized the want of a place of general resort where they may cement the bonds of common fellowship, so far as this can be done, by means of friendly intercourse and dainty dinners. With this object in view a preliminary meeting was held some two years ago, but "the pots and pans" and such other considerations of caste chiefly hindered the realization of the project. The Parsees then thought of having a club of their own. Some of their prominent men constituted themselves a provisional committee, and announced their intention of starting the club, if they could happily secure a hundred and fifty members in the beginning. But the scheme has so far commended itself to their community that they were eager to acquire the social distinction which connection with a club of this sort might afford, and the result is that the institution opens with over two hundred members. The club is situated in Hornby-row, in the premises lately occupied as the English Hotel, and is fitted up with all the appliances that are calculated to secure the ease and comfort of the members. The furniture, though more simple than luxurious, is exceedingly tasteful and elegant, and harmony seems to be admirably preserved in its arrangement. On the first floor one of the most noticeable objects is a long table running down the centre of the hall, which, like the chest of the village inn described by the poet, is contrived a double debt to pay, a festive board by night, and a reading table by day. It is intended to subscribe to all the principal newspapers of India, and also some of the prominent English journals, should the funds permit. The table is flanked at each end by handsome sideboards, adorned with mirrors and decorated with pieces of china. On the walls are hanging admirable portraits of the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, but the likeness of the exalted personage from whom the club derives its name is, at all events for the present, conspicuous by its absence. In an adjoining room is a billiard table and a telephone for the benefit of members. For the rest, there are sofas and easy-chairs, marble dinner tables where a member may enjoy seclusion in his own coterie of friends, and a supply of cards, draughts, chess, and similar games has been furnished. The second and the third floors, which are also occupied by the club, are fitted up in the same style, though a little less pretentious. The club has all the appearances of a European institution, except that the *chowpat* board, with its dice and pyramidal pieces of wood, occupies an honoured place in the front hall. To a European observer this game appears to be somewhat noisy and barbarous, and the intense and all-absorbing interest taken both by the players and the spectators who gather round the board in numbers appears in ludicrous contrast to the trifling nature of the play. It is said, however, that the appetite and equanimity of not a few of the players depends mainly upon the issue of the game, and it may therefore be supposed that the management have done wisely in introducing it into the club, as it will be an unfailing source of attraction to some of the members. The charge of the cuisine is shared by two chéfs, a Parsee and a Portuguese, so that it will combine the excellencies belonging to both the European and native style of cooking. But the object of the institution, it i said, is not to be exclusively confined to a supply of creature comforts. It is intended to utilize th club as a centre where the representatives of th wealth and intellect in the community may mee to discuss politics and, on great occasions, to facil tate any organization for the advancement of sou political opinion, as far as may be practicable, on given subject. The arrangements with regard the premises are temporary, as the cl intends, at some future date not very far distant, build a club-house of its own. Although memb received but short notice of the opening of club, a considerable number of them took advant of it in the course of the day. Some half a do members came in to lunch, but in the evening club was fairly well attended. Billiards found good many votaries, and though playing for stake is forbidden by the rules many joined issue at card and other games of chance. At least fifty peopl sat down to dinner, mostly in parties of four and five. It might be stated that all the members are Parsees, though the rules do not make mention of any race qualification. The Parsees have been ever foremost in all matters connected with reform, and have been readiest to accept innovations from the West which their good sense approves of; so we wish this new institution of theirs all success. The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy is the president of the club, and the following gentlemen form the first committee:—Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee Sorabjee Framjee Patell, Khan Bahadoor M. C Murzban, Messrs. Muncherjee N. Banajee, Nanabh B. Jeejeebhoy, Jamsetjee N. Tata, Jehangier Murzban, Khurshedjee N. Servai, Dr. A. P. Ca Messrs. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, D. P. Ka Jehangiershah E. Kohyar, Jamsetjee Arde Dalal, Jeejeebhoy J. Lam, Nowrozjee N. Wadia, and Rustomjee M. Patell, with Messrs. Pherozeshah M. Mehta and Darashaw R. Chichgar as honorary secretaries and Framjee D. Petit and Nowrozjee J. Gamadia as honorary treasurers.

THE WESTERN INDIA AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India purposes holding two shows this year, viz., a Horticultural Exhibition about the end of August and an Agricultural Exhibition some time in December, the latter in conjunction with the Government Cattle Fair, to be held at Bhamboorda. The general committee for the management of the Society's affairs consists of the life members. Sub-committees will be elected annually for managing the exhibitions and judging the articles submitted for competition for the prizes.

The following sub-committees for the present year were elected at a meeting of members on the 16th instant.

Horticultural Committee for 1884:—Colonel Pottinger, Dr. Turnbull, Mr. Nowrojee Pudumjee, Mr. S. Cooke. Agricultural Committee for 1884.—The Collector of Poona, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Ozanne, Mr. Nowrojee Pudumjee, Mr. Cooperswamy Moodliar, Mr. S. Cooke. H. E. the Governor is patron of the Society. The Hon. J.B. Peile is the new President; and the hon. secretaryship has been resumed by Prof S. Cooke, of the College of Science. Several influential official gentlemen have already subscribed considerable sums of money to be allotted to prizes bearing the names of the donors; and it is hoped that native gentlemen of position and means will not let themselves be outdone in this respect, considering that the objects of the Society are so well worthy of their attention.

CONCERT AT KOLHAPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPORE, JULY 18.

LAST week a concert was given in the Town Hall under the patronage of their Highnesses, the Political Agent and the Regent. It originated in the desire of the Rev. J. Priestley and Prof. Candy (who belong to the Gayan Samaj) to give their native friends, in an unpretentious way, some idea of English singing. Several of the *sahib log* and some of the non-commissioned officers of the Detachment Rifle Brigade kindly came to their assistance; and the result was a pleasing programme which was carried through without a hitch, to the evident delight of a crowded audience. The good plan was adopted of providing books of the words, so that the native gentlemen were able to follow the singers with more interest than would have been possible if they had been obliged [illegible] on the ear alone.

The programme was as follows:—

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture. { Piano 'To the Poet & Peasant'
2. Song. { 'To Anthea, w may command h anything.'
3. Song. 'The brave old O
4. Trio. { 'The Canadian B Song.'
5. Song. 'Fading away.'
6. Song. 'The Owl.'
7. Song. 'Gates of the W
8. Glee. 'The Chafers.

PA

1. Overture. 'Belisari
2. Song. 'At the Ferry
3. Song. 'Three li
4. Glee. 'May
5. Song. '
6. Song. '
7. Duet..
8. Song. 'I
9. Glee. { Ke

I hear tha of the native that the nex European mu interesting.

TELEGRAMS.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON (*via* TEHERAN), JULY 18, 11-58 P.M.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the means of internal communication in India, with special regard to the famine question, concluded their labours to-day.

Dealing with the proposals of the Government of India, which contemplate the expenditure during the next six years of £27,750,000 on thirty projects of railway extension and the construction of three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six miles of railway, the Committee consider that the carrying out of this programme would have a beneficial effect upon the country, and they have accordingly sanctioned the Government proposals on the distinct understanding that there is to be no additional taxation.

The Committee decline to sanction the proposal of the Government of India to take £200,000 from the famine fund and, instead of expending it in the form of capital on the construction of railways, to use it for the purpose of defraying the interest on the £11,000,000 to be raised and expended by limited guarantee companies on the construction of lines within the next five years.

The Committee consider that the responsibility as to the amount of the yearly borrowings should continue to rest with the Secretary of State in Council. As the time may come when railways may be made by means of unassisted private enterprise, nothing should be done to prejudice any change of system which the greater confidence of the investing public [illegible]ght justify.

[illegible]s regards the question of gauge, the [illegible]mittee consider that all the trunk lines [illegible]the principal feeders should be laid on [illegible]road-gauge system, and that the metre [illegible] should only be used where it has al[illegible] been successful or where the traffic is [illegible] They point out that there was a [illegible] unanimity among the witnesses as to [illegible]ssity of avoiding a break of gauge.

[illegible] reference to the question of loans, the [illegible]e think they should, as far as pos[illegible]aised in India. They do not believe [illegible] loans, which are not really absorbed [illegible]iffer in the effect on the exchange [illegible]g loans. They therefore adopt the [illegible]ation of the last Committee on the [illegible]

[illegible]d to the question of guarantees, [illegible]tee consider that the guarantee [illegible] case of the Bengal and North-[illegible]way is reasonable where the line [illegible] give an immediate return. The [illegible]n in the case of the Bengal [illegible]way offers greater inducements [illegible]pect is not so good, while in the [illegible] Southern Mahratta Railway the [illegible]fered is equal to Government [illegible]th the addition of a quarter [illegible]t receipts. The Committee [illegible]at railway guarantees in [illegible]d be absolute, and that the option of demanding repayment of the capital by giving one year's notice should not be unconditionally given.

The technical distinction between protective and productive lines cannot be maintained. Lines, whether intended to afford protection against famine or for the development of the resources of the country, should be made as circumstances require.

The Committee also approve of the proposal of the Government of India that thirty-four lines, equal to three thousand four hundred and thirty-two miles of railway, costing £24,250,000, should be constructed by means of private enterprise, they themselves making a grant of land only.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JULY 20.

The report of the Select Committee on India railways appointed by the House of Commons was issued yesterday.

The report approves the spending of twenty-eight millions on new lines and five-and-a-half millions in improving existing lines, upon the condition that no fresh taxation is imposed for this purpose. More than half the money is to be disbursed by the Indian Government, and the remainder by companies under Government guarantee, the money to be raised in the cheapest market. The hypothecation of the famine fund is disapproved of by the Committee. The report recommends the adoption of the broad gauge.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Mr. Condy Stephens and Colonel Stewart are likely to accompany Sir Peter Lumsden as assistants.

Probably Colonel Ridgeway will go too as representative of the Indian Foreign Office.

It has been suggested that some scientific men should be attached to the party, and this may, perhaps, be arranged.

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, JULY 20.

A large meeting of native ladies was held in the Female Training College under the auspices of the Arya Mahila Samaj, or ladies' association, to urge upon the leaders of the Poona native community the necessity of increasing the existing means for educating native girls, and a resolution was adopted and signed by a hundred ladies for incorporation in a message to a meeting of native gentlemen advertized for yesterday.

This meeting came off yesterday evening at the Town Hall, and was numerously attended. Many Sardars, and gentlemen representing all classes and castes of the native community were present, and several European ladies and gentlemen attended. Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, being among them. Sir William Wedderburn presided.

The proceedings opened by the announcement that Lady Ripon had sent Rs. 1,000 towards the object of the meeting. Mr. Ranade read the native ladies' message. Mr. Pandit read a statement on the present condition of female education, advocating the establishment of a high school for native girls and announced the following foundations: His Highness the Chief of Kagal and Regent of Kolhapore, Rs. 10,000; Mr. Desviji Hariprasad Santukram, J. P., Rs. 6,000; Lady Mayi Saheb Daphali of Jat, two annual scholarships of Rs. 240 each; Mr. Ganpatrao Mankar, a scholarship of Rs. 60 annually. The announcements were received with loud applause, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to the liberal donors.

Sardar Bapu Saheb Nimbalkar, Chief of Phalton, spoke sympathising with the objects of the meeting, and announced his intention of founding a scholarship of Rs. 10 monthly.

Resolutions were adopted to establish a high school for girls teaching English, Sanskrit, etc., to matriculation and appointing an influential deputation to the Governor in futherance of the proposed scheme. Thanks were voted to Sir W. Wedderburn for his munificent donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the proposed school in memory of his late brother Sir David. Letters sympathising with the movement were read from various quarters, including one very encouraging one from Colonel Reeves, the Political Agent at Kolhapore. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was crowded though it was raining heavily at the time.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. BREEKS ATKINSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 20.

The *Mail* learns from Tinnevelly that eight charges have been formulated against Mr. Breeks Atkinson. These are all for misbehaviour, the allegation being that he borrowed large sums of money from different people in the district. Two of these people swear they lent him money, and that he repaid it, with interest. The defence that probably will be put forward is that he did borrow money—for everybody knows he is in debt—but that he did not borrow it of people of the district. When Mr. Garstin inquired into the charges on the spot, he experienced great difficulty in getting witnesses to come forward, so much so that he was obliged to issue warrants to compel their attendance. The origin of the whole case seems to be this. A subordinate officer complained to an officer of the High Court about Mr. Breeks Atkinson and spoke of the latter taking bribes. The High Court officer spoke of it to an officer of the Revenue Board, and the latter mentioned it to one of the Board, through whom Government heard of it. The Government then called on the High Court officer to send in a written statement of what he had heard from his correspondent at Tinnevelly. This gave rise to inquiry. An Assistant Collector also wrote to Government complaining about Mr. Atkinson. He posted his letter to Government in such time that when it reached Ootacamund he had left Bombay for England. Government telegraphed to Bombay to this gentleman to abandon his intention of going home on leave, but the telegram failed to reach him. The telegram was then sent on to Aden, but the steamer in which he was did not stop at Aden owing to quarantine being in force there.

The case is to commence to-morrow at the Collector's cutcherry, Tinnevelly, before Colonel Weldon.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. FRANCIS, THE TEA-PLANTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

The case in which Mr. Francis, the tea-planter, is charged with causing grievous hurt to a cooly woman employed on his garden was resumed at Golaghat on Friday, but was not much advanced, having to be again adjourned, because the report of the chemical analyser to the Government at Calcutta, to whom the stomach of the woman had been sent for analysis with a view to detecting whether there was opium or other poison in it, had not been received.

MISSING SEAMEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 20.

Three of the crew of the Galatia at Tuticorin went out to sea for a sail in one of the ship's boats on the 13th instant, and have not been heard of, though search has been made for them. They were said to be intoxicated and had no oars.

HYDERABAD VISITORS AT MADRAS.

The National Mahomedan Association gave a reception last night to Nawab Mooneer-ool-Moolk Bahadur, Revenue Minister at Hyderabad. Replying to one of the addresses, he said: "It is, I know, my brother's anxious desire that the reforms in the administration of His Highness the Nizam's Government begun some years ago by my late father should be completed, and he is doing all he can to improve the administration of the country."

THE APPEAL TO PARLIAMENT.

The Exodus memorials to the Houses of Parliament were despatched by to-day's mail with twenty-five thousand signatures to each.

NOVEL ACTION AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 19.

A novel sort of suit was filed yesterday by a young Burmese woman against the European manager of one of the large stores here, the plaintiff alleging a marriage in Upper Burmah to the defendant. She asked for a declaration that, according to Buddhist law, she was his lawful wife and for Rs. 250 maintenance.

THE CHINESE RIOTS IN RANGOON.

The trial of seven Chinamen for rioting and causing grievous hurt to other Chinese terminated yesterday, the matter having been in course of hearing for four days. The jury found the accused guilty. The three ringleaders were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and the remainiug four defendants to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. The case caused considerable interest amongst the rival sects of Chinamen here.

THE RECORDER.

Mr. Agnew, the Recorder, proceeds on two months' leave next week, Mr. McEwen officiating for him.

ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

The other evening the Hon. H. Cockerell, member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, and Mr. Justice Prinsep were thrown out of a buggy on Chowringhee-road, consequent upon the horse taking fright and running into a tramway car. Mr. Justice Prinsep was thrown on to the horse. He then fell flat on his back on the ground. Beyond receiving a shaking he escaped unhurt. Mr. Cockerell fell on the road on his shoulder, which was severely bruised—some accounts say dislocated.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 19.

The following are the results of to-day's racing:—

WINNING WALERS.

Palmerston walked over.

WINNING ARABS.

Sherwood walked over.

SENSATION HANDICAP FOR WALERS.

Liberator walked over.

CONSOLATION RACE FOR ARABS.

Baltic, 9st. 4lb. (Vinall) 1
Express, 8st. 12lb. (Kendall) 2
Sir James, 8st. 10lbs. (Gerrard) 3
There were three starters. Time—2 min. 26½ sec.

FAREWELL HURDLES.

Kobold, 12st. (Mr. Massy Westropp) 1
Liberator, 11st. 10 lbs. 2
Moslem, 11st. (Mr. Macdougall) 3
There were five starters. Time—3 min. 4s ec.

WALER CONSOLATION RACE.

Clublaw, 8st. 9lbs. (Vinall) 1
The Baron, 8st. 12lbs. (Kendall) 2
The Laird of Doon, 8st. (Gerrard) 3
There were three starters. Time—2 min. 35 sec.

PONY HANDICAP.

Forget-me-not, 8st. 6lb. (Gerrard) 1

There was a dead heat between Grey Knight and Gift for the second place. Time—57 sec. There were five starters. The racing was very poor, as also were the lotteries. The attendance was as usual.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 19.

In the Victorian Parliament an address in reply to the Governor's opening speech was, after a protracted debate, agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Service moved the adoption of the resolutions of the Sydney Convention dealing with the annexation question, the transportation of French criminals, and the federation question. There is every prospect that the resolutions will be carried unanimously. A despatch has been received from Lord Derby expressing regret that there should have been any delay in adopting the Convention's resolutions by the colonial Parliaments. He suggests as an *ad interim* arrangement that a High Commissioner should be appointed for New Guinea with larger powers of independent action, and that he should be furnished with a steamship, independent of the naval squadron, with a staff sufficient to enable him to exercise protection in the name of the Queen over those shores.

The weather in Victoria has become seasonably cold. In portions of the north-western districts young wheats have been kept very backward by the low temperature and the absence of rain.

In the New South Wales Legislative Assembly the Supply Bill was carried, and a Bill was introduced conferring upon Government power to make mining reserves. The Land Bill is still under discussion.

The application for the release of Creswell, who is an inmate of the Parramatta Asylum, on the ground that he is Arthur Orton, has been adjourned for three months, till the arrival of his brother Thomas Cresswell.

A new Ministry has been formed in South Australia with Mr. Colton as premier. The Parliament adjourned to allow the Ministry to arrange a programme.

In Queensland Mr. McCurdo, late Government agent, and Davis, captain of a labour schooner, who were arrested and charged with arson at Lachlan Island, have been sent to Fiji for trial.

At a large influential meeting at Cairns a protest was entered against the French Government deporting criminals to New Caledonia.

The Anglican bishop of Brisbane has given formal notice of his intention to resign the see.

The yield of wheat in Tasmania this year is lower than it has been for the last five years. Heavy floods have occurred in various parts of the country. The New Zealand Parliament has been dissolved.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EXECUTION OF THE TIENTSIN TREATY.

SHANGHAI, JULY 18.

An Imperial order has been issued instructing the Chinese troops to surrender Langson, Laokai, and Caobang to the French within one month.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

Negotiations are still proceeding for the payment of an indemnity with regard to the Langson affair, Admiral Courbet with his fleet meanwhile remaining at Foochow.

THE SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.

LONDON, JULY 19.

General Fremantle is gone to Suakim, where another company of engineers will follow him.

SPREAD OF CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 19.

A few cases of cholera have occurred here, and also at Arles and Nismes.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Bombay mails of the 1st inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Titania, from Hongkong, left Colombo for Bombay this evening.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Total week's sales of cotton	65,000 bales.
,, ,, Surats	8,000 ,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	36,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats	17,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton	861,000 ,,
,, Surats	200,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	55,000 ,,

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollerahs 4⅝

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81⅝
4½ ,,	83⅝
3 ,, Consols for account	100⅝
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	107⅝
4½ ,, French Rentes	107⅝
Bar Silver	50⅝

Arrivals.—Niagara, Canton, Lady Armstrong.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Manilla land line and line to Mandalay still interrupted

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, NIGHT, July 18.	
10 p.m.	79·0
SATURDAY, July 19.	
6 a.m.	77·8
10 a.m.	77·1
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	81·3
10 p.m.	80·3
SUNDAY, July 20.	
6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	84·1
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	82·9

ENCOURAGED by the success which attended their labours in Poona, a deputation of the Special Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition had arranged to leave Bombay on Saturday last, in order to be present at a meeting which was to be held to-day in Ahmedabad. The gentlemen who had arranged to leave were Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. John Gordon, members of the Special Committee, and Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, a member of the Municipal Corporation; and their object in undertaking the journey was of course to stimulate subscriptions to the guarantee fund. Owing, however, to the indisposition of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, it was deemed advisable to put off the proposed journey until Saturday next. The meeting which was to be held at Ahmedabad to-day has also been postponed in consequence until next Monday.

THE guarantee fund of the Bombay International Exhibition now amounts to Rs. 11,97,000.

OUR correspondent at Egutpoora writes that the total rainfall up to Saturday evening was 45½ inches.

DR. COWIE is to act as Surgeon-General of Bengal during Dr. Payne's absence.

THE Maharajah Scindia is paying a short visit to Allahabad, in order to bathe at the junction of the waters.

COLONEL MCMAHON, Commissioner of Umritsur will act as Financial Commissioner for Colone Davies, in accordance with the arrangement suggested by the Punjab Government.

COLONEL SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN made over charge of the Hyderabad Residency to Mr. Cordery on Wednesday afternoon, and was to leave on Friday for Simla, where he is timed to arrive on the 23rd, thence proceeding to his substantive appointment at Srinuggur.

IT is uncertain, according to a Secunderabad correspondent, when or whether Colonel Hastings Fraser, who arrived in Bombay by the last mail, will resume his duties as Military Secretary to the Hyderabad Government. Colonel Ludlow, C.I.E., was expected by the same mail to take up his new appointment as Judge to the Nizam's Government at Chudderghaut, but it is understood his leave has been extended for a week, so he may be expected to arrive this morning.

THE houses of the Judge of Patna, Mr. Beighton, and the Inspector of Reserve Police, Mr. Luker, have been entered by thieves. The Patna *budmashes* have been very busy of late, and these cases do not show a disposition to relax their efforts. Contempt for constituted authority could not well be displayed in a more pronounced form.

IT is even admitted by a Calcutta paper that we manage some things better in Bombay. The *Indian Daily News* asks:—"Cannot some enterprising hackney-carriage proprietor be induced to attempt an experiment in the direction of substituting some decent style of conveyance for the unsightly, uncomfortable, and altogether abominable ticca gharries which are at present the only form of hack conveyance obtainable in Calcutta? In Bombay, a few years since, the Municipal Commissioner—an executive officer whose position answers to that of the Chairman of Commissioners in Calcutta—took the subject of improving the hack conveyances of the town in hand, and the agitation of the question finally resulted in considerable gain to the citizens by the introduction of hack victorias, which are very much more popular than the shigram—the Bombay name for a ticca—or the hack buggies. They have hansom cabs also in Bombay, which do a thriving trade."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to a Kurrachee paper, speaks with enthusiasm of the manner in which the affairs of Beluchistan are being managed by Sir Robert Sandeman. "The tribes," he says, "submit to his orders without the least hesitation. They attend to his summons without fail, and always carry out his wishes. The name of *Simman Sahib*, as he is called, is on every Pathan and Beluchi's lip. It is a household word among them. Fewer murders are now committed, as the corpses of the executed offenders are burnt, a mode of disposal of the body which is repugnant to the feelings of the Pathans and which they dread to be exposed to."

SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON, Commanding the Allahabad Division, is said to have been so satisfied with his experimental silos that, it is said, he is about to make at least fifty this season at an average cost of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. In other districts, too, large quantities of grass are to be siloed, and next spring we shall doubtless hear fewer complaints from the military authorities regarding scarcity of forage. The Agricultural Departments in the various provinces are also interesting themselves in ensilage, and once the conservative prejudices of native cultivators are overcome, the practice of storing green forage will probably become universal in India. Its simplicity is its great merit: the ryot can really make a silo in his field with the tools which he uses for his everyday work.

A GOOD deal of capital, says the Allahabad paper, has in past years been made out of what is called our expensive annexation of territory west of the Indus, more particularly in the direction of Quetta; but those who have raised the outcry have really no idea of the real facts of the case. "Here are some figures which may surprise those rash agitators who demanded the evacuation of Quetta and the withdrawal to our old post at Jacobabad. Sibi, which yielded Rs. 10,000 revenue yearly to the Amir, now gives us Rs. 1,25,000, and the annual revenue of the Queetta District has grown under our care from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 1,50,000. Trade also has increased enormously, and the extension of the railway to the Pishin plateau will probably result in the returns being trebled in five or six years."

IN the designing of the new Municipal Offices for Simla it appears that no style of architecture has been followed. The building has been designed to suit the requirements and the circumstances of the locality; and the materials employed are those either available on the spot, or those which could be most easily procured from a distance. The designer happily made the most and best possible use of existing ways and means, in the most practicable and possible amalgamation of iron and concrete; the walling is all concrete, the framework of cast and wrought iron. In fact, from foundation to chimney-stacks, staircases, and even chimney-tops, there is no other material used but concrete where iron was not necessary. Excepting in verandah floors and ceilings of upper rooms, which are of local deodar, the joinery is of teak.

PEOPLE are in the habit of complaining of the "abominable climate" of India. But what would they think of the meteorological conditions in America? Here is an extract from a private letter, dated Boston, June 6, 1884:—"No spring here; miserably cold, save on one day, May 24; then diabolically hot—in the nineties, next day in the thirties. This is a great country! Last three or four days hot a furnace—mosquitoes out in full force."

THE unfortunate Maori monarch is, in a sense, in the custody of two policemen, whose duty it is to protect him from the "resources of civilisation," as they are represented in the unmannerly inquisitiveness of a London crowd. Thus do the tastes of royalty differ! The burly King of the Zulus habitually found in the inside of a cab that sense of security which he would probably have missed even had he been "personally conducted" by a couple of policemen.

"Two hundred ladies and gentlemen" who attended at Trinity College, Dublin, by special invitation, to meet the Lord-Lieutenant, did not cheer as such assemblages usually do on such occasions. Their silence is not to be attributed so much to political causes, as to the fact that the Lord-Lieutenant was not there, for the "special invitation" was a hoax.

WHAT will be the most powerful steam crane—in Europe at least—is to be erected shortly at Hamburg. There is a 100-ton crane at Woolwich; but the largest crane at present is that at Antwerp, capable of lifting 120 tons. As, however, Krupp is building up gun-barrels weighing 124 tons, the Antwerp Hercules would be powerless to move them. There is at present a steam crane at Hamburg in operation which lifts 40 tons only; the next in size on the Continent is that at Bremerhaven, of a lifting power of 60 tons; and the next largest is located at Amsterdam, lifting 80 tons. The new Hamburg steam crane will beat them all; it is being constructed to lift a weight of 150 tons.

THE sugar trade question is occupying as much attention in Paris as in London, only under a different form. While meetings of London working men are protesting against the French sugar bounties that ruin the English refiners, mass meetings of French politicians are suggesting, in addition to the suggar bounties, an extra tax on English sugar and an import duty on beet root, each being equivalent to a further premium of 20,000,000 francs for the French manufacturers. "One thing is very obvious, says a home paper, "however dead the English sugar trade may be, the French are determined to kill it again regardless of expense."

CERTAIN lady taxpayers, disgusted with the continued exclusion of the sex from the polling booth, have declared their intention to decline the payment of the Queen's taxes. The *Law Journal* however, points out that the policy threatened will be attended with some difficulty and inconvenience. "The maxim of law," says our contemporary, "that an Englishman's house is his castle may be admitted to extend to an Englishwoman, so that if she keep her door shut against the sheriff's office, armed with the ordinary writ of *fi. fa.*, the blockade cannot be raised by breaking the door open. Crown debts are, however, not recovered by a *fi. fa.*, but by the much more effective weapon of a 'writ of extent,' under which the 'body, land, and goods' of the fair recalcitrants would be seized. The seizure of their bodies would delight these candidates for martyrdom, but the necessities of the revenue would be fully answered by taking their property. If they shut their doors against the sheriff, he will be bound, after politely asking them to surrender, to break the doors open by force. This law is at least as old as the reign of James I."

THE reception of the lady who applied at the Wandsworth Police Court for magisterial aid against blackbeetles was not encouraging. The magistrate declined to order out a *posse* of policemen to the attack of the insect army which had overrun the kitchen and was taking up its quarters in the beds. As to paying the rent, the law, said the magistrate, was doubtful, and if the lady resisted payment she might have to carry her case to the "House of Lords. "We fear," says the *Law Journal*, that even the hope of the House of Lords assisting the householder whose tactics against blackbeetles consist solely in flight is delusive. The only doubt there ever was about the law was whether, even in the case of a furnished house, the tenant could refuse to pay his rent if the house was infested with household pests. It is now settled that he can, but there never was any question that the law of landlord and tenant—which is so strong in the interests of the landlord, that if the house tumbles down from old age the tenant must still pay the rent—would repudiate the notion that rent was not to be paid because there were a few insects in the house. Blackbeetles, therefore, must be boldly faced in spite of the fact that for some mysterious reason they often inspire the terror of the bogie in feminine eyes, and there is no safety in running away except on the terms of paying two rents."

A PARAGRAPH has gone the round of the English press to the effect that notices had been "posted outside the various metropolitan hospitals warning the public against the excessive use of mackerel and mild ale at this season of the year, as the larger fish are liable to contain a small worm which would be injurious and likely to create cholera and other diseases." To ascertain how such a story originated would be a difficult, and possibly a not very profitable or savoury, task. On inquiry at all the large metropolitan hospitals the *British Medical Journal* has learnt that no notice which could in the remotest degree afford foundation for such a report has been posted outside any hospital. A correspondent, whose experience of the London hospitals is very great, writes to that paper as follows:—"The mackerel scare is a mare's nest . . . There has never been a notice at any of the metropolitan hospitals about it. The whole thing is a practical joke on the gullible public." Curiously enough, a similar scare was got up in the Madras Presidency last summer, and the Sanitary Commissioner drew up a report dealing with the subject very fully and systematically; suffice it to say that there is not a tittle of proof that disease has ever been caused by the worms which have their habitat in fish, and it is safe to say that every fish that ever was eaten contained numbers of worms and their ova.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN G. W. POWELL, 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, has passed his final examination for the Army Pay Department at Madras.

CAPTAIN LOFTUS THACKWELL, of the Royal Fusiliers, a probationer for the Army Pay Department, having passed his final examination, will most probably be posted to the 14th Hussars at Secunderabad.

A REGIMENT, warrant, orn on-commissioned officer joining a department in which the sergeants are eligible for promotion to the warrant grade must, if of higher rank than colour-sergeant, sign a certificate to the effect that he voluntarily reverts to that rank. Colour-sergeants appointed orderly room or paymaster sergeants to convalescent or other depôts will not be required to revert to sergeant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. A. LAUGHTON, Bombay Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance from the 3rd instant. Colonel Laughton served in the Persian expedition of 1856-57, assault and capture of the fort of Bushire, surrender of Bushire, expedition to Borazjoon and attack of Khooshub, Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, as staff officer to the force on the Goa frontier and North Canara. Medal and clasp for Persia, and medal for the Mutiny.

SOME modifications will take place in the scheme of reliefs for British Infantry regiments during the coming season. The Durham Light Infantry, originally destined for Aden, will stand fast at Allahabad, the 1st South Lancashire (old 40th), from Peshawur, going in their stead to the coveted station at the mouth of the Red Sea. The Connaught Rangers, now at Ranikhet and Shahjehanpore, who were unders orders for Allahabad, will of course be affected by this change, but their destination is at present uncertain.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN AND QUARTER-MASTER KNOTT.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Hon. Captain and Quartermaster C. J. Knott of the 15th East Yorkshire Regiment, in the forty-ninth year of his age, which took place at Colaba on Saturday morning after an illness of several weeks. The deceased officer enlisted in the Rifle Brigade in 1855. After ten years' service in the ranks he obtained his ensigncy, and subsequently became Quartermaster of his Battalion. He afterwards exchanged to the 15th Eass Yorkshire Regiment. He served with the Rifle Brigade in the Indian Mutiny, including the action at Cawnpore, siege and capture of Lucknow, and several other minor engagements. He also served with the Rifle Brigade in the campaign on the North-West Frontier, and with the 15th (East York) Regiment in Southern Afghanistan in 1880. Captain Knote possessed the Indian Mutiny medal with clasp for Lucknow, medal and clasp for North-West Frontier, and Afghanistan medal of 1879-80. The late Captain Knott was a native of Dorchester and had completed over 29 years' service. He was a type of the good soldier who entered the Army to make it his home.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 19.—The barometric changes are irregular, and the pressure has decreased slowly over Burmah, Eastern Bengal, and some stations in the Punjab, but risen elsewhere, briskly over Northern and Central India. The readings are relatively high on the south-west coast and in the north of the Punjab, with a band of relatively low readings stretching westward from Chutia Nagpur to Sind. Somewhat heavy rain has fallen in the Indus Valley, but otherwise the rainfall distributions are unchanged, light or moderate amounts having fallen, except over the Carnatic and parts of the Deccan, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and the plains of the Punjab. The weather is cloudy, and the thermometric changes are irregular. Rain to-day:—Jubbulpore and Bombay, 3 inches; Dera Ismail Khan, Murree, Chittagong, Deesa, Dhulia, Rutnagherry, and Akyab, 1 inch. Previously:—Umballa 2 inches, and Jullunder 1 inch.

July 20.—A slight barometric rise reported to-day from Lahore, Sirsa, Bombay, and South Arracan; but elsewhere the pressure has apparently decreased. The amount of decrease varies considerably, rising from about one tenth in the Central Provinces to one-eighth at Vizagapatam. The readings are high in Travancore, low at Peshawur, and relatively low over Chutia Nagpur, Behar, etc. The wind is generally westerly over the peninsula and easterly over Bengal and up the Gangetic plain; but at Allahabad and Sutna it is north-easterly, and at Nagpur and Jubbulpore north-westerly. The weather is cloudy very generally. The rainfall distribution, so far as to-day's reports show, is similar to yesterday's, but the amounts are apparently lighter. The temperature changes are irregular. Rain to-day:—Saugor Island, Gopalpore, and Akyab, over 1 inch; Cuttack, over ½ inch. Previously Naini Tal had 5 inches; Roorkee, 2 inches; Mussooree, Satara, Ahmedabad and Moulmein, over ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously regtd.	28 30	33 88	32 33	32 55
July 18, Friday	1 56	......	....	....
19, Saturday	1 55	3 85	3 75	3 25
20, Sunday	....	0 03	0 02	0 02
Total	31 41	37 76	36 10	35 82
Corresponding date last year	52 17	54 84	50 50	56 99

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(20th July, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29.606	81·5	WSW	25	0.34
Surat	·731	84·1	WSW	34	0·03
Bombay	·814	84·1	WSW	20	0·03
Rutnagherry	·852	82·8	SW	14	0·19
Karwar	·859	83·6	W	Fresh	0·12
Mangalore	·932	83·4	W	6	0·00
Calicut	..	...	Not received	..	--
Cochin	·925	81·5	NNE	Light	0·45
Masulipatam	·733	85·8	NW	20	0·01
Madras	·801	86·8	W	20	0·00
Negapatam	·876	89·9	SSW	4	00·0

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The gentlemen have spoken in both the local prints anent the Victoria Gardens at Byculla, and the public have been favoured with editorials relating to the gardens. Perhaps a girl may be allowed a little tiny bit of space in your paper to express her thoughts upon the gardens as they are, and as they may be with timely aid from the public exchequer. There is very much to admire in the Victoria Gardens just as they are. At first blush the situation is not very nice. But after driving through the bazaar or across the horrid unsavoury Flats, the gardens seem all the nicer from the contrast to its surroundings. You object to the broad straight path up the centre of the gardens; but I am inclined to think that a winding path would not be the least improvement. There are lovely winding paths at present, and pretty bridges thrown over streamlets, or at least bits of water. And there is a pretty little pond filled with pond lilies. The gardens are very tempting now; but of course they could be enlarged, and very much improved. I have no idea who Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee is, as I am a comparative stranger in town or at least have not been long out. But Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee seems to take a jaundiced view of things; and it does seem from a European point of view that Mr. Furdoonjee was most decidedly rude in calling the superintendent of the gardens a stonemason. How can a man be a stonemason who is the superintendent of our public gardens? I have read, however, that Parsees often take the name of their first occupation in life, and somewhere, I think, I have read that the old Parsee Baronet was, in his first youth, a bottle-wallah, that is to say, he earned his first money buying and selling old bottles, and perhaps the money earned in that way was as sweet and precious to him as any of his later earnings on a very much larger scale. Be this as it m y, I suppose Parsee customs are different from European customs, and perhaps the term stonemason as applied to the superintendent of our very beautiful gardens was not meant to be vindictive. But no one should ever be allowed to call people names. And oh! dear me. What an idea, Botanical Gardens! Stuff and nonsense. A lot of native students prying about. Why, it would spoil the gardens. Pray, Mr. Editor, put your editorial foot down on such an idea. As for those poor animals, it is too dreadful to think how they are treated or neglected, poor things! They look so unhappy! It really makes my heart ache to see them. And, oh! such a horrid odour! Yet I do like zoological gardens, or lots of animals to see and pet if they will only let me pet them Now, Mr. Editor don't drop the subject. Keep it warm. We must have the gardens improved. Only think how few places there are for the people to enjoy really. And the gardens are a never-failing source of enjoyment to men, women, and children, native and European. Have I said too much? Taken up too much of your valuable space? If so pray forgive me. ALICE.

DEPREDATIONS FROM THE MAILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of 12th July you insert, prefaced by a few words from yourself, an excerpt from the *Daily Telegraph* on the system of depredation to which home journals are subject while in transit to distant parts of the world. *Apropos* of this, a case came to my knowledge a few days ago which, if not of much interest to your readers, should be of some to the Postal authorities. A native friend of mine, who has been for a long time a regular subscriber to the *Illustrated London News*, received by the mail of 13th June, which arrived in Bombay by the s.s. Malwa on 30th June, a paper which he thought to be his *Illustrated*. But on tearing off the wrapper, which was the usual printed one, as despatched by his agent in London, he found to his surprise and chagrin a copy of the weekly edition of the *Times of India* published on Saturday, 7th June. In some instances, exchange is no robbery we are told. This is not one of those instances. But where could the exchange have taken place? The *Times of India* could not have left Bombay until Tuesday, 10th June, and it was back again in that city on 30th, a matter of 20 days only. The exchange then must have taken place either while the Malwa was at Aden on 24th June, or during her run into Bombay. In my opinion the exchange could not have been made after the mails were landed; and there is no doubt whatever that the copy of the *Times of India* did not go beyond Aden; had it done so it could not have reached Suez in time to return in the Malwa. The paper was uncut.

Immediately on hearing from my friend of the fraud that had been practised on him I asked him to send me the wapper (which, unfortunately, he had as usual thrown to the floor to be swept away by the servants), intending to send the matter to the Post Office for inquiry. Without it I could do nothing. But I can vouch for the

July 17. FACT.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT KOLHAPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPORE, JULY 18.

WE are only just recovering from a severe epidemic of school prize-givings. That of the College and High School you have already heard about in full. Then came the turn of the girls', followed by the vernacular boys' schools. Both these meetings were held in the college hall, which is admirably adapted for such displays. At the former Khansaheb Meharaji Bhai, Chief Judge, read a report from which we gather the following interesting particulars of the progress of female education in the State:—

The whole is under the management of the Lady Superintendent, Miss Little. The principal institution under her immediate supervision consists of two divisions, viz., the training class and the girls' school, properly so called. The first is attended by 11 and the second by 161 scholars, the average attendance of the latter being 116. In speaking of the first, Miss Little in her annual report notices with satisfaction that it has given us two well-trained school-mistresses, Chandrabai and Yemnabai. The former being older and more experienced has been appointed head mistress of the large school, while the latter is placed in charge of the branch school in the Shukarwar Peith. In order to give the pupils of the training class a wider knowledge of history, geography, and other subjects, and also to teach them a little of the English language, it was thought desirable to appoint an English master. Mr. H. N. Igalhalikar was appointed to the charge of the class in place of the previous master, Mr. Ogale, the latter succeeding Mr. Igalhalikar in his former post. What good this change has done to the college will be seen in the result of the next examination, which is to take place in a few months' time, when several pupils who were promoted to the first classes are expected to appear for their final test. Miss Little hopes that this division of the institution will soon be attended by a larger number of pupils, for there are several promising girls in the school here willing and properly qualified to take up the duties of a school-mistress. Turning our attention to the school division, it deserves to be mentioned that there is a slight improvement in the attendance of the upper classes. Girls generally leave the school before they make any progress worth the name, and the consequence is that the upper classes are very poorly attended, while the lower classes are very full. Any improvement, therefore, in the attendance of the higher classes, however slight it may be, is to be regarded as a hopeful circumstance in connection with female education among the people. The prize of Rs. 20 presented by H. H. Sakawarbai Ranisaheb, and one of Rs. 10 given by Mrs. Sinclair for excellence in plain needlework, have induced the girls to devote special attention to that subject, and Miss Little has several very nice specimens of the work done by her pupils, and they are placed on the table here. Besides the principal girl; school there are three branch schools in the town of Kolhapore with an aggregate attendance of 78 scholars. In addition to these City schools there are three others in the districts at Inchalkaranji, Kagal, and Panhala, which were duly inspected. It will be seen from the above account that the Lady Superintendent has been steadily endeavouring to promote female education in and about Kolhapore. Some of her spare time is made use of in visiting and receiving visits from native ladies and inducing them to take interest in the education of their daughters; and she is glad to find that some ladies feel greater interest than before. She is willing to devote an hour or two every week to teaching needlework to grown-up native ladies if they would come to the school, where they would be provided with a separate room and where their sense of decorum and secrecy would be duly respected. She would also be willing to receive on Saturday mornings in the school visitors of official position and fathers of girls attending the various schools in the town, who might wish to come and see the school. The latter would see how girls are looked after during school hours and what progress they have made, and would begin to appeciate the care and interest which the State takes in the education of their children. Female education in this country is fraught with difficulties arising from the customs and prejudices of the people. It is much to be regretted the girls are withdrawn from school as soon as they are married. The question of early marriage has not yet attracted the serious attention of the native community. No subject, however, is of greater importance. It happened a short time ago that a girl was withdrawn from the Kolhapore School by her parents on the ground that they could not secure a husband for the girl while she was attending the school. This deplorable circumstance has naturally caused much disappointment to Miss Little. In spite of these difficulties, however, the Lady Superintendent deserves to be congratulated on the progress she has been able to show by her devotion to duty in the very important department of education entrusted to her care.

Many bright little girls then came forward to receive prizes of books, cholees, &c., from the hands of Colonel Reeves, Political Agent, who in his address commiserated his audience on having to hear him speak for the third time in one week. He congratulated Miss Little on the good results which the report showed, and said he had no doubt that the Training Class would grow in importance as its advantages became more widely known. It would always have the support and encouragement of himself and the State authorities.

The proceedings were brought to a close with the usual recitations.

On Saturday last prizes were presented to the boys of the City Vernacular Schools by Colonel Waller, V. C. The Educational Deputy-Inspector, Mr. B. P. Pandit, read a report, which I need not weary you with, as the chief points were alluded to by the chairman in the following speech.

Maharaja, your, Highnesses, Abasaheb, ladies and gentlemen.—I have been requested by Colonel Reeves, who is prevented by indisposition from being present, to represent him on this occasion, and I feel it to be a great honour to comply with his request though I regret as much as doubtless you do the cause of his absence. You have just heard Mr. Pandit's interesting account of the progress of vernacular education in the town of Kolhapore and throughout the State generally, and I am sure all here who are interested in the cause of education must be pleased at the satisfactory condition in which education now is, although the progress made in the town schools during the past year is only slight, the increase in the number of pupils being only seven. The progress throughout the principality during the past seventeen years or so has been most remarkable. Since 1867, when the educational department of the State was put on its present footing, the number of schools has risen from 20 to 189, and the number of scholars from, say, 1,000 to nearly 11,000—a truly surprising increase. The Kolhapore State may well

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congratulate itself on the result. By fostering education as it has done Kolhapore has set a most excellent example to the other States of the Southern Mahratta Country, indeed I may say of the Presidency itself; and the example, to my certain knowledge, has borne good fruit. The attendance is not so regular as it might be. This is a fault that exists everywhere. The masters are in no way to blame. The fault is that of the children's parents, who, particularly among the Kulawadies, allow their children to absent themselves from school on the most frivolous pretexts. Now, it is to trap the crows or hinds off the fields; now to attend the marriage of the daughter of a brother's wife's cousin. Of course no heroic measures can be advised for the cure of this evil. It is an evil which will probably disappear in the course of a few years, as soon as the people themselves begin to realize the blessings of education, and to feel that they are grievously wronging their little ones in allowing them to escape from school on every trivial pretext. Mr. Pandit has not stated the numbers of each caste attending school, but I fancy that here, as everywhere else in this country at any rate in the Southern Mahratta Country, the proportion of Brahins is much greater than that of any other Hindu caste. It is a disgrace to the Marathas that they do not more largely avail themselves of the education so liberally provided for them—brought home to their very doors, so to speak—by the State; and I wish more of that community were now present in this hall to hear my remarks. I say they are wronging themselves terribly by neglecting to educate their children. This is another evil for which no heroic remedy short of compulsory education is possible, but which may, and I hope will, disappear in course of time. The proportion of pupils who have passed the prescribed examinations this year is about half, and is I fancy satisfactory. It is also satisfactory to notice that the numbers of trained teachers is increasing. It would be superfluous on my part to remark on the advantages of having properly trained men. Mr. Pandit seems to regret that the indigenous schoolmasters do not teach their schools according to some defined course of teaching; but I think all who are really interested in the spread of education cannot but feel pleased that there are so many indigenous schools in Kolhapore receiving no State support. At the same time, it is pleasing to observe that the Kolhapore State has during the past two years given grants-in-aid to indigenous schools—a most excellent and economical mode of promoting vernacular education in small villages. The progress that vernacular education has made of late years is most remarkable as I have already observed, and its present condition is decidedly satisfactory; and I cannot but here admit that this must in a great measure be due to the exertions of the Educational Inspector, Mr. Pandit, and I am sure that when he has retired to the repose which he has so well earned and to which I doubt not he, like myself and other old servants of Government, is looking forward, he will reflect with pleasure and pardonable pride on the good work he has accomplished.

HOW ENGLISH PLAYS ARE MADE.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* continues the series of short papers on the art of play-writing by the following letters from Mr. Henry Pettitt and Mr. Hamilton Aide:—

MR. HENRY PETTITT.

Had I been in England when your note came, I should probably have attempted a more elaborate analysis of "How English Plays are made;" but as I now find that half-a-dozen such able craftsmen as W. S. Gilbert, George Sims, A. W. Pinero, Palgrave Simpson, H. A. Jones, and James Albery have already expressed their views, and with what appears to me singular unanimity, I can only say that when I write a play single-handed, so far as I can judge, I do, or try to do, as the other fellows do. When I write with a collaborator I endeavour to work on his system, whatever it may be. If I don't like it, I revert to my own. I have had numerous collaborators (more, I believe, than most of our younger contemporary playwrights), but I have generally found that, although they may vary in minor details, their systems are in the main the same. Mr. Charles Reade's plan was the same as Mr. Paul Meritt's. Mr. George R. Sims's method resembled both, and there was no difference in any of them to mine, which briefly is—First, build up the main outline of the story; secondly, construct the play from the rise of the curtain to the fall; thirdly, thoroughly think out the characterization; fourthly, roughly write the dialogue; fifthly, reconstruct, rewrite from beginning to end; and sixthly, listen to every suggestion made by manager or actor during the rehearsals, and accept every idea that is sensible, useful, and practicable.

Unfortunately, however, for the independence of the dramatist who is determined to have his plays produced, there are so many attendant circumstances to interfere with his liberty of action and freedom of thought. At present no less than eleven of our principal London theatres are managed by actors, and although I do not know that it is really so, yet it would certainly appear that the first three rules of "Playmaking" for many London theatres are—First, conceive a character to suit the personal characteristics of a popular actor-manager; secondly, wind a story round him, of which he shall be the pivot and the principal; and thirdly, rewrite, reconstruct, and complete your play as your actor-manager may direct.

Another important factor in the art of playmaking, however, it is impossible to overlook, and that is the haunting thought that is ever with the sensitive and nervous dramatist in his hours of work "How will they receive it on the first night?" Originality of conception and boldness of execution are but too often paralyzed by the warning voice that cries:—

Don't write poetic lines; they will be called "high falutin.'".

Don't write simple dialogue only to express the meaning and freeling of the person speaking, and illustrate, the situation; it will "be bald and without literary merit."

Don't let your characters say smart things to each other; it will be "flippant rudeness."

Don't let them talk too naturally, or the dialogue will be "commonplace."

Don't have too many strong situations; you will be "transpontine."

Don't have too few, your play will be "without interest."

Don't make your audience weep; "people come to a theatre to enjoy themselves."

Don't make your audience laugh; "the mission of the stage is to instruct and elevate."

Don't write plays at all unless you are prepared to sacrifice your peace of mind for ever.

MR. HAMILTON AIDE.

You ask me "how I make a play"? It is easier to account for more good plays not being "made" than to describe the process. An idea—sometimes it may be only one situation—strikes me as dramatic. My mind works, before my hand, at the development of a plot which shall lead up to this climax; and in the preparation of the characters and scenes for the end I have in view lies the difficulty, supposing my fable to be strong and to be capable of arousing human sympathy. Without this foundation all labour, all verbal cleverness, is lost. I believe the French practice of collaboration in theatrical literature to be wise; notably where one of the workers has a practical knowledge of the stage, and the instinct of dramatic effect which personal experience develops in an intelligent actor. That the late Lord Lytton's plays owed their success very greatly to Macready's keen perception of what needed excision or alteration, is well known. It is equally well known in theatrical circles that the failure of certain clever plays of late years was owing to the author's rejection of any suggestions on the part of the "management." Of a dramatic author's difficulties in the present day I will only name one. The habit of playing a particular order of part over and over again cramps the capacity of many an excellent actor; and the writer, casting about in his mind for what theatre the play he projects is best suited, finds that he must "fit" the characters to that particular company—or to at least two of its leading members—or the chances of its acceptance are small indeed. To some writers, myself among the number, this alteration of the tools to fit the hands of the workmen is impossible.

A DESPOTISM OF CIGARETTES.

FOR some days last week most parts of England experienced a remarkable atmospheric visitation. The temperature, save for the occasional blasts from the north and east, was that of midsummer, but the gloom belonged to November. A multitude of malignant influences were concentrated into an inert mass of cloud and vapour. A species of diffusive blight, unhealthy alike to the beasts of the field and the lords of creation, fraught with murrain to cattle and disease or depression to men, darkened the canopy of the heavens. The sun was extinguished at noonday, and that sense of weariness and langour which to certain constitutions is the prognostic of a thunderstorm was widely felt. To some minds the phenomenon may well have suggested an analogy in the social world. The atmosphere which society inhales is, and has for some time been, charged with an intolerable amount of tobacco smoke. Tobacco deserves in itself all the eulogies pronounced on it from the days of Burton to those of Byron—to whom, by the bye, smoking was a painfully acquired and never a thoroughly naturalised habit—and from the days of Byron to those of Charles Kingsley, who was the most indefatigable votary of the long clay that even the Church of England has ever produced. But the infliction from which we are now suffering is not generated by pipes or cigars. Its origin is of a more insinuating and apparently innocent kind. Society, if the truth is to be spoken is now living under a despotism of cigarettes. As for the pipe and the cigar, those who dislike the odours of either may escape from them. But there is no escape from, there is no avoiding of, the penetrating, pungent, malodorous fumes, emitted from those little arrangements in nicotine, that consist of white paper and chopped particles of a certain dry substance, which pretends to come from the empire of the Grand Turk, but which might, for its aroma, be the product of the cabbage gardens of the suburbs.

Cigarettes, like the world itself in Wordsworth's sonnets, are too much with us. They are universally excused and suffered on the same plea as that urged by the young mother of a contraband baby, that it was a very little one. Cigarettes are so attenuated in their dimensions, and have the credit of being so mild and light in the incense they spread, that they are permitted or encouraged where fuller and coarser methods of tobacco consumption would be tabooed. A cigar is an undertaking. A pipe, while eminently suitable for the study and the cloister, is not suitable for odd moments abroad. Fifty years ago, John Wilson Croker complained that the ambulatory cigar had superseded the sober sedentary clay. Had he lived now, he would have written cigarette. The air is full of a sort of miasma of cigarettes, because they can be discussed so easily, and thrown away so lightly—because smoking of them may be a matter of five the minutes or of one. The cigarette is ubiquitous. It prematurely infests the dining-room; it is not excluded from the boudoir; it is sanctioned in the drawing-room—on the principle, perhaps, that those who have committed a few social peccadilloes are not excluded from the pale of society, because it is regarded as weak rather than wicked. There is not a theatre or place of amusement in London whose corridors or precincts are uncontaminated by the taint of the cigarette. As the popularity attained by cigars in England during the first three decades of this century may be traced to the revolutionary wars in which our troops were engaged, so the first impetus given to cigarette-smoking was the result of the larger acquaintance we made with Turkish ways and customs during the Crimean War of nearly thirty years ago. But it is less than fifteen years ago that Royal patronage gave the cigarette the vogue which now belongs to it. There are, of course, cigarettes and cigarettes. When the tobacco of which they consist is fresh and the best of its kind, and the paper in which it is enclosed is of delicate manufacture, there is nothing positively offensive in their smell. But the majority of cigarettes consumed in England, and consequently of the cigarette smoke as it assails a majority of our nostrils, is insufferable. The tobacco is stale and of an inferior quality, the paper is coarse, and its aroma is clearly perceptible; while the general impression produced upon our olfactory organs is that of a mephitic fume such as might ascend if crushed straw, sprinkled over with cayenne pepper, and interspersed with small fragments of brown paper, were ignited on a dish.

If these remarks seem to argue any lack of charity towards tobacco as an institution, any imperfect sympathy with the race of pipe, cigar, or, for that matter, cigarette-smokers themselves, let it be understood they are made as a protest against the danger which exists of tobacco itself being brought into discredit. No more rational or healthy innovation has ever taken place in English society than the introduction of tobacco to the dining-room after the departure of the ladies. It has caused a sensible and most salutary diminution in the amount of wine consumed after dinner, and for economic reasons if for no other, is warmly to be recommended. It is, however, of the first importance that the match should be set to the cigarette or cigar at what Prince Bismarck if fond of calling the psychological moment. Tobacco in any shape is not an accompaniment of, but a substitute for, wine. The two things are mutually destructive. A cigar or cigarette is a downright insult to a glass of respectable claret, and any host with a proper respect for himself, his cellar, or his friends, should treat the suggestion offered by the simpering young gentlemen in whose toilet the silver or electro-plate cigarette-case is a stereotyped feature, that it is permissible to light up, as an audacious and reprehensible impertinence. By all means let the coffee make its appearance after the ladies have withdrawn, and let the smoking materials be produced. That is intelligible enough. What is not intelligible, and what is fatal to all enjoyment, is the feeble inconsistency with which some hosts attempt to combine tobacco and wine, or the culpable weakness they exhibit in not at once prohibiting the production of the fatal box by some intrusive youth at an inopportune moment. There is no reason why cigarettes should be ostracised from polite society, but if a reaction is not to be excited against them, their consumption ought to be regulated. As it is, we groan under a tyranny of cigarettes, and for the most part exceedingly bad cigarettes too. It was a Scotchman who said, "Whisky is a bad thing—especially bad whisky."—*The World*.

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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems as cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

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PILSENER BEER,

"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	„ 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	„ 33 0	„ ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 48 0	„ ...
Dry Elite	„ 48 0	„ 50 0
First Quality Dry	„ 40 0	„ 42 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
MOSELLE. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshöefer (still)	„ 24 0	„ ...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 0 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ ...	„ 21 0
Leibfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ 0 0	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner	„ 0 0	„ 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
Moselblümchen	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 0 0	„ 19 0
Hochheimer	„ 0 0	„ 23 0
Brauneberger	„ 20 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch	„ 0 0	„ 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Rudesheimer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Josephshöefer	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Steinberger	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 41 0	„ 44 0
Johannisberger	„ 42 0	„ 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	Rs. ...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
Do. do. Superior	„ 16 0	„ ...
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	„ ...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	„ ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	„ 15 0	„ ...
Cru de Barreyre	„ 19 0	„ ...
Chateau La Begorce	„ 24 0	„ ...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ ...	„ 19 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	„ ...
St Julien	„ 28 0	„ ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	Rs. ...
Chateau Romer	„ 17 0	„ ...
BRANDY.		
F. Descandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	„ 25 0	—
Cognac, Green labels (vine leaf) white capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	„ 24 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 36 0	...
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	Rs. ...
Chamberlin	„ 28 0	„ ...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	..
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	„ 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	„ 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	„ 25 0	—
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Lagerbier	„ 5 0	„ ...
Kaiser Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
		Per doz. Impl. pints
Romford Light Bitter Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 8
India Pale Ale	„ 5 0	„ ...
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	„ 30 0	„ ..
Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	„ ...
Do. do. Superior	„ 20 0	„ ...
Do. do. Finest	„ 21 0	„ ...
Red Genova Gin, per case of 15 bottles	„ 25 0	„ ...
Green Genova Gin, per case of 12 bottles	„ 15 0	„ ...
Resi Italian Oil, (Flutes)	„ 0 0	„ 6 0
Do. do. Pints	„ 0 0	„ 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	„ 14 0	„ ...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	„ 15 0	„ ...
Cherry Cordial	„ 15 0	„ ...
		Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit		Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brœudevin		„ 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel		„ 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum		„ 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum		„ 22 0
Swiss condensed milk in Bottles		„ 4 8
Do. do. do. „ Tins		„ 5 0
Do. do. do. „ Superior		„ 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4
Hams, Danish finest, smoked	per lb.	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 25 to 50 lbs.	per lb.	0 11

Nett Cash.

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.

	per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	„ 1 0	„ 0 10
Red do. do.	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	„ 0 12	„ 0 7
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ 0 14
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Smoked Sausages	„ 1 8	„ ...
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ 1 8
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ 0 14	„ ...
Cut French Beans	„ 0 8	„ ...
Young Peas, second quality	„ 0 10	„ ...
Small Sausages	„ 1 6	„ ..

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 25th June, 1884.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER which is quite harmless to domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

KANNY A CO.ND

REPAIR
WATCHES, CLOCKS CHRONOMETERS,
MUSICAL BOXES JEWELLERY, etc.,
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Out-station orders promptly attended to.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
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Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Ballgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
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Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Deckaal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*.
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Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar.
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagor
Raichore*†

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Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhyndar
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Th asra
Pali
Bærehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Barairee
Ahmedabad†
Sabarmutte
Amli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

*Refreshment Rooms. ‡Junction for Lines
† From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 10 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 10 minute for Dinner

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INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

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The Security of Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

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SIMPLICITY AND SECURITY.
All Vexatious Restrictions in Life Assurance Removed.

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Entire Net Premiums Invested in Trust in G
ment Securities for Policyholders' Sole Be

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AS TO FOREI RESIDENCE.

Extract from Actuary's Report, 31st Decemb
"The Actual Surplus of the Company's Asse
Policy Liabilities, as ascertained by this In
amounts to £101,297 9s. On the 31st Decembe
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£158 3s. 6d."

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FOR SALE, MANILLA and OI

ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
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